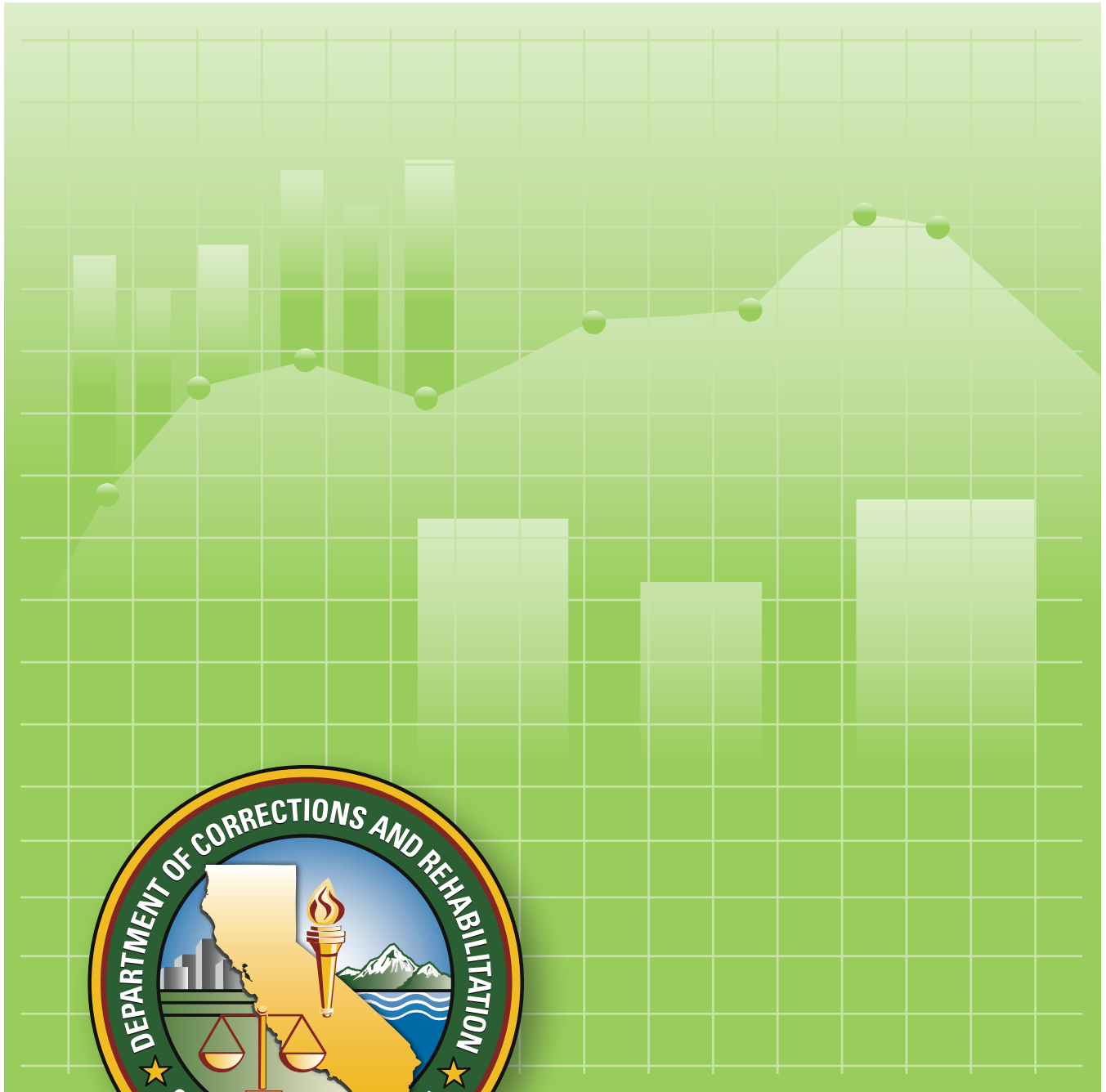


California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

corrections | year at a glance



Fall
2010



Matthew Cate, *Secretary*

Published by the CDCR Office of Public and Employee Communications
1515 S Street, Rm 113-S
Sacramento, CA 95811
office: (916) 445-4950 fax: 916-327-1988
www.CDCR.ca.gov

Message from Secretary Matthew Cate



Our mission at the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is to protect the public by safely and securely supervising adult and juvenile offenders, providing effective rehabilitation and treatment, and integrating offenders successfully into the community. I am proud to report on the accomplishments of this past year and our success in fulfilling that mission.



Last year saw the passage of historic parole reforms to protect public safety while strengthening community programs. As a result of this landmark legislation, serious and violent parolees are now more closely supervised while programs and resources are better targeted to those who need them. For example, we arrested 2,598 Parolees-At-Large (PAL) and tracked down 90 sex offenders, 75% of whom were classified as “high control.” These “smart on crime” strategies prevent crime and keep offenders from returning to prison. By safely lowering our prison population, we save money while keeping our prisons and our streets safe. I am pleased with our success in reducing prison crowding and am confident that we will report further progress in 2010.

Even as we saved money in 2009, we were able to move forward with important program initiatives. The department opened a trauma-informed substance abuse program for women, deployed an improved electronic network for data-sharing with fellow law enforcement agencies, created numerous energy savings programs to support the Governor’s Green Building Initiative, launched a partnership with the state tax collection agency to better support victim restitution, and broke ground on two mental health facilities. These achievements demonstrate our vision for a safer California through correctional excellence.

I hope that this second edition of the CDCR Annual Report, *Corrections: Year at a Glance*, will provide you with useful information regarding California’s correctional system. For additional information, please log on to our award-winning website at www.cdcr.ca.gov. Join us as we move California’s prison system forward.

MATTHEW CATE

Secretary



Vision • Mission • Values

VISION

A safer California through correctional excellence

MISSION

We protect the public by safely and securely supervising adult and juvenile offenders, providing effective rehabilitation and treatment, and integrating offenders successfully into the community.

VALUES

- Courage:** We possess the strength to do what is right, even in the face of adversity.
- Collaboration:** We form effective partnerships so that our decisions and actions benefit from a broad range of perspectives and input.
- Commitment:** We are dedicated to each other and our mission.
- Integrity:** We are truthful and trustworthy, conducting ourselves honorably through fair and ethical behavior.
- Service:** We serve and are responsible to the public. We value their trust and invite their involvement.
- Respect:** We treat everyone with courtesy, dignity, and consideration.
- Excellence:** We conduct ourselves with distinction and persevere to deliver more than is expected.
- Accountability:** We are responsible to ourselves and others for our actions and decisions.
- Leadership:** We are positive role models and encourage others to excel.





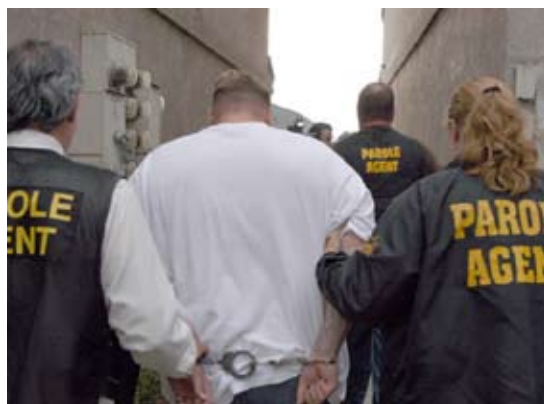
Accomplishments - An Overview



CDCR Launches Historic Parole Reforms to Increase Public Safety and Prisoner Rehabilitation

To better protect public safety by lowering parole agent caseloads and providing closer supervision for at-risk parolees, CDCR launched historic parole reforms on August 1, 2010, phasing in 2009 legislation passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, and implementing a new parole supervision model. With an overall focus to concentrate parole supervision resources on those offenders more likely to reoffend, CDCR is:

- Significantly lowering parolee to agent case loads from 70 parolees per agent to 48;
- Placing more than 800 of 1000 gang members on active monitoring using Global Positioning System (GPS), and working to place 1,200 parolees on home confinement through electronic monitoring as an alternative sanction;
- Increasing efforts to find sex offenders who have absconded parole supervision;
- Created California Parole Apprehension Teams (CPAT) to focus on capturing parolees who have absconded from their parole supervision.



Operation "Gang Zero Tolerance"

CDCR, joined by a task force of regional law enforcement agencies, conducted a major gang sweep in the cities of Fresno and Clovis in May 2010 to track gang members using GPS technology. The increased use of GPS monitoring of gang members was made possible through recent legislation SB3x18 that expands the use of GPS monitoring to 1,000 gang members statewide during 2010. During operation "Gang Zero Tolerance", 61 gang-associated members were returned to custody for violating their parole terms, nearly 200 known gang members and associates on parole were visited by agents, and 80 identified gang members were placed on electronic monitoring caseloads.



CDCR Breaks Ground on AB 900 Construction Projects

CDCR had its first AB 900 project, groundbreaking on a 64-bed intermediate-care mental health facility at the California Medical Facility (CMF) in Vacaville. The stand-alone facility will include housing, treatment, support and administrative services that will help mitigate the state's licensed mental health bed deficiencies for inmates as part of the Coleman vs. Schwarzenegger class action lawsuit.

CDCR also broke ground on a 45-bed acute/intermediate-care mental health facility serving female inmates at California Institution for Women in Chino. The stand-alone facility totals 53,000 square-feet and includes housing, treatment, support and administrative services to address the Coleman vs. Schwarzenegger class action lawsuit.



CDCR Accomplishments | an overview



Inmate Firefighters Respond to Major Emergencies

CDCR inmate fire crews responded to hundreds of incidents statewide in 2009. Nearly 6.8 million work hours were completed on wildfires, ultimately saving taxpayers millions of dollars. The primary mission of the CDCR Conservation Camp program is to provide the cooperative agencies with an able-bodied, trained work force for fire suppression and other emergencies such as floods and earthquakes. In addition, fire crews work on conservation projects on public lands and provide labor on local community services projects. At the same time, the training prepares inmates for their eventual reintegration into society. There are approximately 4,400 inmate firefighters throughout the state.



New CDCR/FTB partnership to enhance collection of victim restitution

With the passage of AB 2928 in 2009, CDCR formed a new partnership with the state's Franchise Tax Board (FTB), which required the FTB to act as an agent for CDCR in the collection of victim restitution from adult parolees and discharged adult offenders. This agreement encompasses more than \$3.8 billion owed to more than 100,000 victims of crime. Before this program was launched in March 2010, no one collected for the victim once the offender left parole. Now FTB will use the same collection process for adult offenders no longer under CDCR jurisdiction as they use for citizens who have under paid taxes. Overall in 2009, CDCR collected \$21 million in restitution for victims. California is national leader in the collection of restitution orders on behalf of crime victims.



CDCR Substance-Abuse Programs Reduce Recidivism

In October 2009, CDCR released data showing a substantial reduction in recidivism for offenders completing in-prison substance-abuse programs followed by community-based substance-abuse treatment. The return to custody rate after two years for offenders completing both in-prison and community-based treatment in Fiscal Year 2005/2006 was 35.3 percent compared to 54.2 percent for all offenders.



California's Most Wanted Internet Page

CDCR implemented a newly designed page on its website, entitled "California's Most Wanted." This page allows the public to view photos and a list of CDCR's most wanted parolees. This page also contains information on how the public can safely report these fugitives to the authorities. This site has proven effective with the apprehension of parolees who have absconded from their required parole supervision.



Strategic Offender Management System Project

CDCR Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS) began efforts to consolidate existing databases and records to replace manual paper processes over a four-year period. The SOMS project will revolutionize the process for sharing and using offender data and will significantly improve the CDCR offender management processes. The effort is supported with the assistance of experts from EDS, a Hewlett Packard company.



CDCR Accomplishments | an overview



- Upgrades and standardizes adult and juvenile data and population management practices to further enhance staff, offender and public safety;
- Creates a unified, automated system for tracking offenders;
- Replaces more than 40 aging electronic and paper database systems;
- Creates an electronic Central File for inmates, and provides for electronic data exchange with jails, courts, and the Office of Prison Healthcare Services;
- Increases continuity of rehabilitation and other programming for the offenders when they transition from custody to the community.



Reducing Water Consumption through Comprehensive Drought Response Plan

CDCR achieved a 21 percent annual reduction in its water usage, saving 2.4 billion gallons of water over the course of a year.

CDCR's water conservation program began in 2006 with a pilot project to install "flush meters" on toilets in selected prisons. In response to Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger's State of Emergency on water shortages, the CDCR took steps to dramatically reduce its water consumption and prepared a comprehensive drought response plan in anticipation of another dry year.

In 2009, CDCR reduced its water consumption through a combination of methods including conservation, elimination of non-essential use, retrofits and increased efficiencies. Through the efforts of wardens and staff across the state, the department achieved the Governor's goal for the agency of reducing consumption by 20 percent

and continues to search for innovative means to lessen the impact of the drought.



Overcrowding Reductions through Out-of State Transfers

In its continuing effort to reduce prison overcrowding and increase access to health care and rehabilitation programs, CDCR increased capacity to temporarily house an additional 2,336 inmates out of state. This brings the total out-of-state beds available to 10,468.

CDCR continues to move aggressively to reduce the overcrowding in its prisons, which ultimately creates a safer environment for staff, inmates and the public. These out-of-state facilities give CDCR more flexibility in its existing prisons to increase efficiencies, further relieving overcrowding conditions. Since CDCR began the out-of-state transfers, the number of non-traditional beds—such as bunks in day rooms and gyms—has been reduced from a high of 19,618 to 9,805. It has significantly reduced non-traditional housing, such as in gyms, dayrooms and other areas of prisons not intended to house inmates.



Entire Sex Offender Parolee Population on GPS Monitoring

Every sex offender on parole in California is now monitored by Global Positioning Technology (GPS), a major accomplishment that was six months ahead of 2009 projections. This is a significant milestone to protecting public safety by holding paroled sex offenders accountable for their actions and their whereabouts. CDCR kept its commitment to fit every sex offender parolee with a GPS device. Additionally, CDCR has implemented improved policies





CDCR Accomplishments | an overview

on agent home inspections and converted all sex offenders to active GPS monitoring. The department works continuously and aggressively to improve its policies on managing sex offenders and frequently seeks input from the Sex Offender Management Board (SOMB), in developing sound policy and recommendations on sex offender management.

CDCR Launches LEADS 2.0 to Improve Information Sharing Among Law Enforcement Agencies

CDCR launched the Parole Law Enforcement Automated Data System (LEADS 2.0) that provides law enforcement faster and more thorough access to offender information, including photos and criminal background. This version is vastly superior to the prior system and is designed to allow law enforcement to quickly find specific parolee information. The system can accommodate several thousand concurrent users checking on individuals or running a background check of someone an officer believes may be a parolee.

The improved database keeps records on inmates in pre-parole programs and active parolees, as well as parolees who are at-large, have had their parole revoked, have been deported or are on Non-Revocable Parole (NRP) for a total of 207,000 records. The information in the LEADS 2.0 system is updated every 15 minutes and features search functions that allow law enforcement agencies to find real-time information on the status of a parolee.

DJJ Releases Annual Report to Court

Over the last three years CDCR's Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) has successfully completed 82 percent of approximately 8,052 policy and program changes required by a court settlement to improve the rehabilitation of

youthful offenders. These reforms have resulted in a decrease in violence and an increase in academic achievement among DJJ youth.

Farrell Implementation Accomplishments

The Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) has complied with 84.3 percent of the 6,680 policy and program changes called for in the Farrell remedial plans. It is an increase from the 82 percent reported in the first quarter of 2010, and an increase in compliance of some plans over the third quarter of 2010. Most notably, DJJ achieved a 90 percent compliance rating for its education program, compared with 77 percent in the middle of 2009. For the first time since court-supervised monitoring of DJJ's performance, two of its five schools showed compliance in every rating category. The DJJ has reduced the size of living units, which has reduced the number of group disturbances, youth-on-youth violence and staff assaults.

All Youths in DJJ Facilities Have Had Their Needs Assessed

All youths currently in a DJJ facility have had educational and treatment needs assessed, which has significantly improved service delivery to each youth. There was a 300 percent increase in the number of youths who have attained a GED and a 27 percent increase in the number of youths who have received a high school diploma over the last three years.

CDCR Opens Trauma Informed Substance Abuse Program for Women

An innovative program to address the unique challenges women offenders face in overcoming substance abuse was launched at the Central California Women's Facility in Chowchilla. The Trauma-Informed Substance Abuse Treatment Program for female inmates offers gender-responsive services to reduce substance abuse relapse and recidivism. This program is part of CDCR's long-term strategic





plan for female offenders started in January 2005 with the creation of the Gender-Responsive Strategies Commission to develop programs for improving outcomes for juvenile and adult females in prison or on parole.



Streamlined Rehabilitation Models Focus on Evidence-Based Practices to Reduce Recidivism

Challenged by the state fiscal crisis, CDCR developed a streamlined rehabilitation model that sets a priority on programs shown to reduce recidivism. This includes promoting General Education Development, increasing access to literacy programs so that inmates leave prison able to function on a job and in society, and providing vocational programs based on labor market demand. CDCR also developed and implemented a new 90-day in-prison, evidence-based substance abuse treatment program with input from providers and the University of California, San Diego.



Met AB 900 Benchmarks Strengthening Rehabilitation Programs and Reducing Recidivism

CDCR successfully met benchmarks established by AB 900, the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007. As of the end of 2009, benchmarks met included:

- Adding 2,000 in-prison substance-abuse treatment slots by December 2008;
- Siting at least 2,000 reentry beds;
- Adding more than 300 parolee mental health slots;
- Launching of evidence-based offender risk and needs assessment instrument;

- and launching a prison-to-employment program.



Energy Savings Projects

The 2009 energy efficiency projects resulted in approximately \$1.1 million annual cost savings, bringing the total annual cost savings achieved under the CDCR/Investor Owned Utility Partnership Program to \$4.3 million to date. In late 2010, CDCR is expected to complete a lighting retrofit at California Rehabilitation Center, Norco, and several energy-savings retrofits at other prisons, and (6) new solar power fields. The projects shows CDCR's commitment to reducing energy consumption as well as meeting the goals of AB 32, and Governor Schwarzenegger's Governor's Green Building Initiative (Executive Order S-20-04) directing state agencies to reduce energy use in state buildings 20 percent by 2015.



Board of Parole Hearings

In November 2009, CDCR's Board of Parole Hearings launched a web page that allows crime victims to request transcripts for Parole Suitability Hearings of inmates sentenced to life with the possibility of parole. This new web page makes important information more readily available to victims of crime and their families and help to keep them safe. Within approximately 30 days upon completion of a prisoner's board hearing, a transcript of the hearing will be available upon request. The web page can be accessed at http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/BOPH/psh_transcript.html.



"Corrections: Year At A Glance" is an overview of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) statistics and significant trends. The report features statistics about adult and youth offenders in state prisons, juvenile justice facilities, community correctional facilities and on parole. The charts and graphs chosen were based on hundreds of information requests received by the Office of Public and Employee Communications over several years. The data is for calendar year 2009, the most recent complete data available. Wherever possible, multiple years of data were used to convey a broader view of our population.

The data within the CDCR Annual Report were generated largely by CDCR's Office of Research, the Juvenile Research Branch and Budget Office with support from numerous CDCR program staff. Many of the charts appear in other publications, such as the California Prisoners and Parolees and Historical Trends.

We hope that you find the CDCR Annual Report useful in learning more about the department's goals and mission.

— *Office of Public and Employee Communications*





Table of Contents

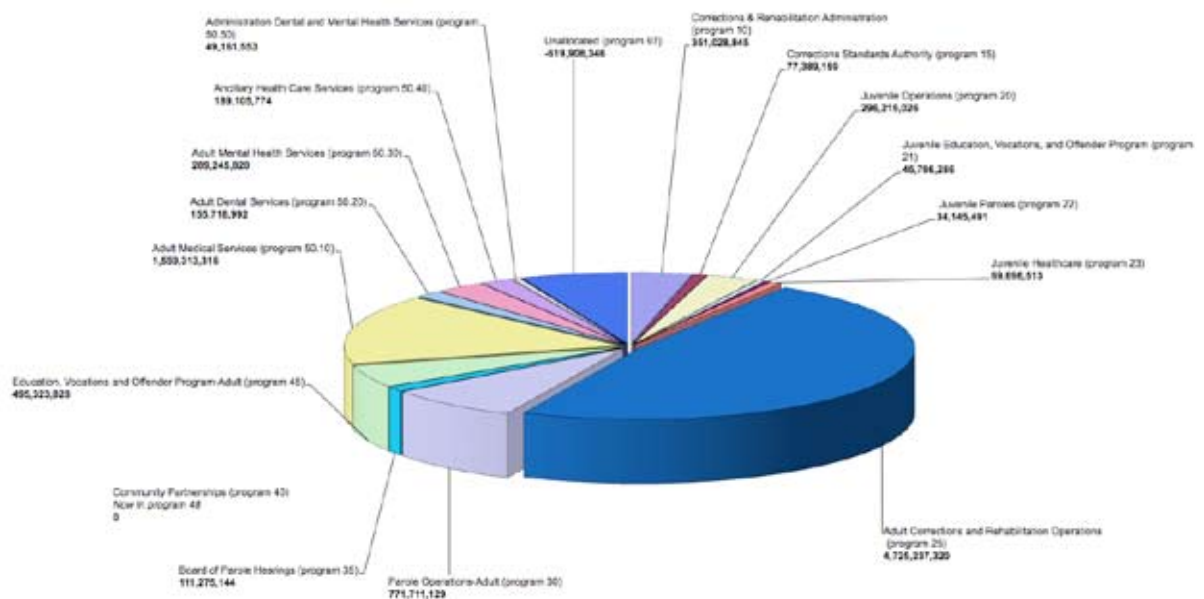
CDCR Budget	2
Adult Offenders	4
Total Population	5
Felon Person and Drug Offenses	7
Departures	8
Arrivals	9
County of Commitment	10
Conservation Camps	13
New Felon Admissions	14
Commitment Rate	14
Male Offenses	15
Female Offenses	16
Three Strikes Population	17
Age and Offense	18
Adult Parole Population	19
Parole Rate in California	20
First Release to Parole	21
Parole by Offense	22
Time Served on Prison Sentence	22
Parole Violators by Gender	23
Adult Programs	24
Division of Juvenile Justice	27
Population, Gender and Age	29
Primary Commitment Offense	29
Return to State Commitment	31
Average Perole Term	31
Recidivism	32
First Releases	34
By Commitment Offense	35
CDCR Regions, Institutions & Camps	36



CDCR Budget

2009-10 Budget and Non-Budget Act (Totals)

Total Budget \$8.6 billion



CDCR is the largest California state agency in terms of staffing. In Fiscal Year 2009-10, the department had approximately 66,000 authorized positions, 30,000 of which were peace officers. Staff salary and benefits account for nearly 66 percent of CDCR's costs. CDCR's operating budget comprised 6.9 percent of the state's General Fund in the Fiscal Year 2009-10 Budget Act. CDCR's proposed budget is \$8.8 billion for Fiscal Year 2010-11. During this Fiscal Year, CDCR will be required to implement policies to reduce workforce expenditures by 5 percent, which will save approximately \$195 million.

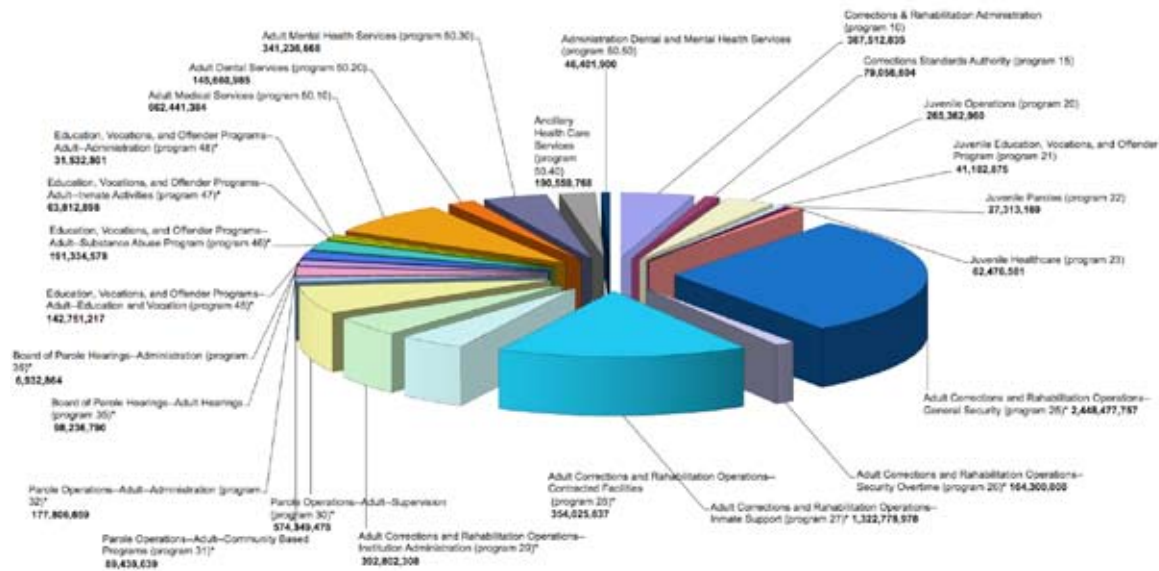
The average annual cost per California inmate in 2009-10 was \$44,688. Of this, approximately \$12,000 goes toward payment of medical, mental health and dental care.





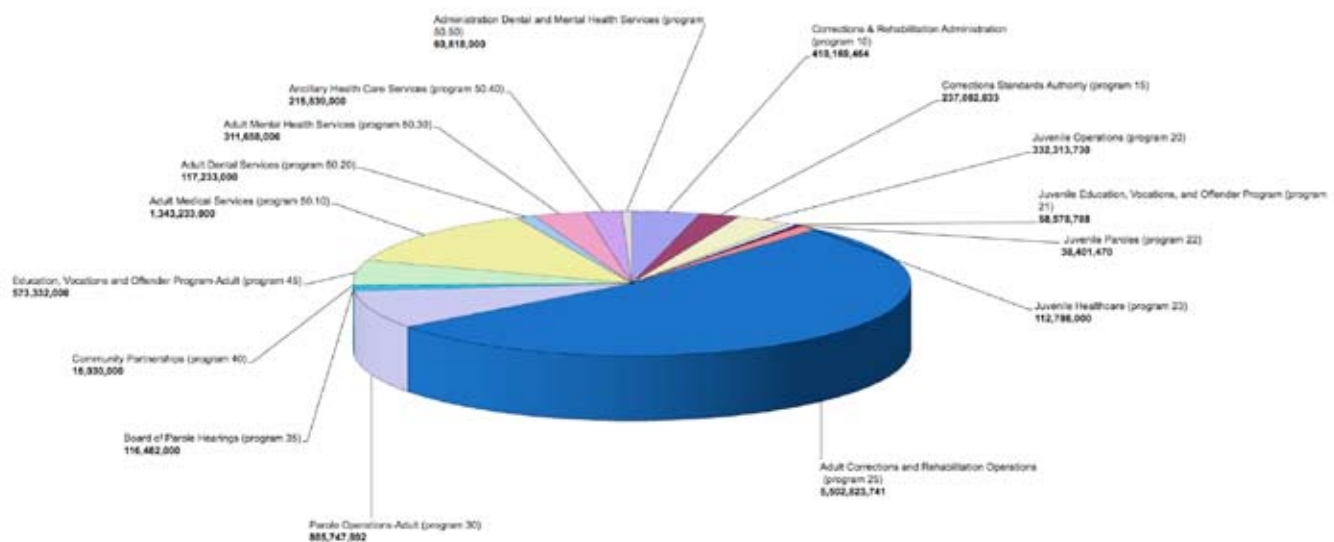
2010-11 Budget and Non-Budget Act (Totals)

Total Budget approximately \$8.8 billion



2008-09 Budget and Non-Budget Act (Totals)

Total Budget approximately \$10.3 billion





Adult Offenders



The Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) is responsible for the management and operation of 33 adult institutions, 42 conservation camps and 13 Community Correctional Facilities (CCFs). DAI directly contributes to CDCR's primary mission, which is to improve public safety through implementation of evidence-based crime prevention and recidivism reduction strategies. DAI's programs are responsible for focusing management attention and specific program resources to facilitate continuous program improvement and operational reforms. There are five operation branches:

- General Population, Levels II & III, camps (male) and CCFs (male);
- General Population, Levels III & IV;
- Reception Centers;
- Female Offender, camps and CCFs; and
- High-Security and Transitional Housing.

As of December 31, 2009, the total population of adult offenders, both in prison and on parole, was 297,406. Of this number, the breakdown is as follows:

- In-prison population
168,830;
- Active parole population
109,026;
- Non-CDCR jurisdiction (other state/federal institutions, out-of-state parole)
1,659;
- Other population
17,891



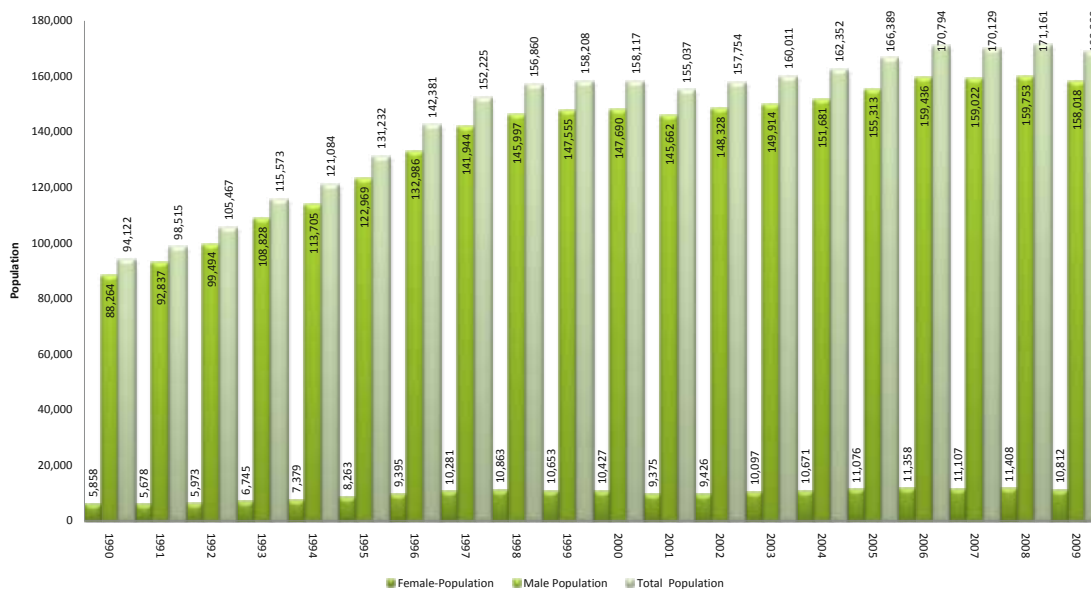


DAI is responsible for the day-to-day management and oversight of program activities, policy development/implementation for specialized programs and field operations consistent with the department's Strategic Plan, all of which have statewide impact on institution operations and the mission of CDCR. DAI has oversight responsibility for the department's inmate classification system, inmate case records administration, statewide inmate transportation, statewide inmate appeals, prison bed management, staffing standardization, departmental food administration, interstate compact agreements, institutional audits and various other administrative functions.

Over the last several years, California's inmate population has declined:

- Inmate population reached an all-time high in October 2006 of 173,479;
- By July 2010, the total prison population was 165,817.

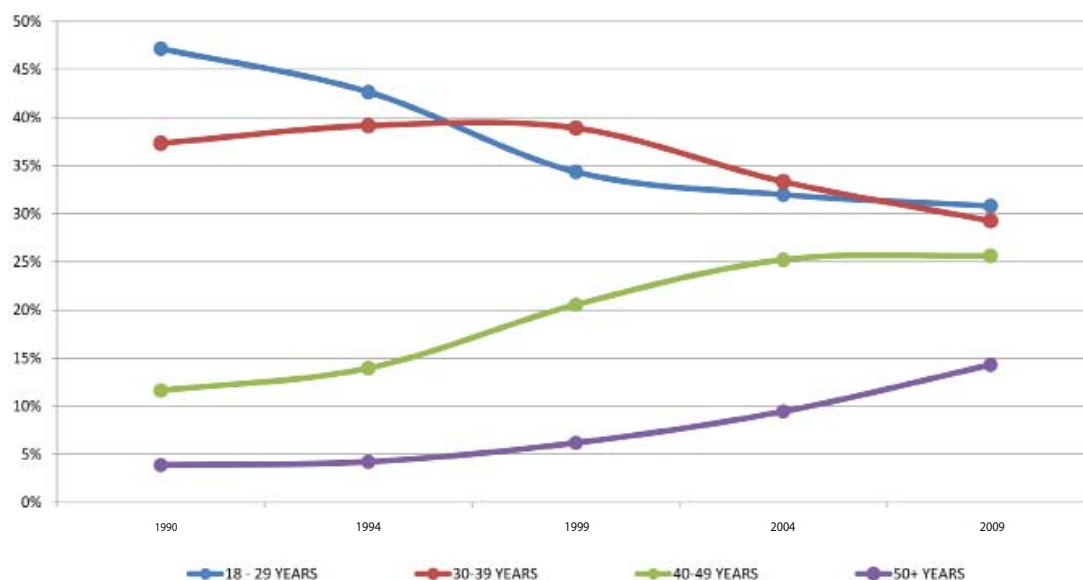
Total Prison Population





Adult Offenders

Prison Population by Age Group



The percentage of inmates over 40 years old has grown steadily over the last 20 years since 1990, as the percentage of inmates 18 - 39 years old has declined.

Inmate Housing Custody Levels

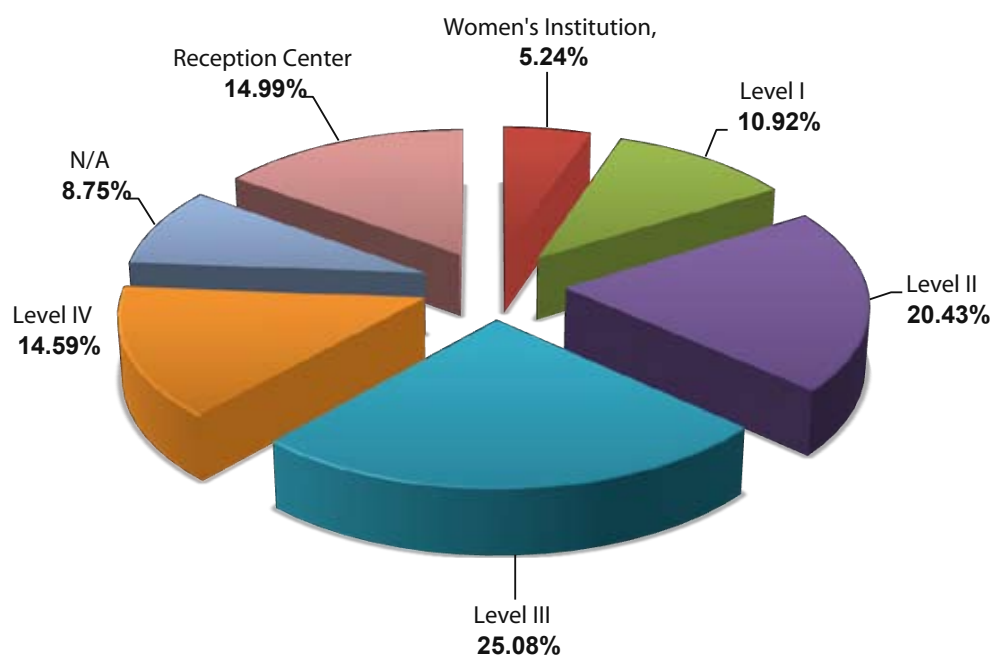
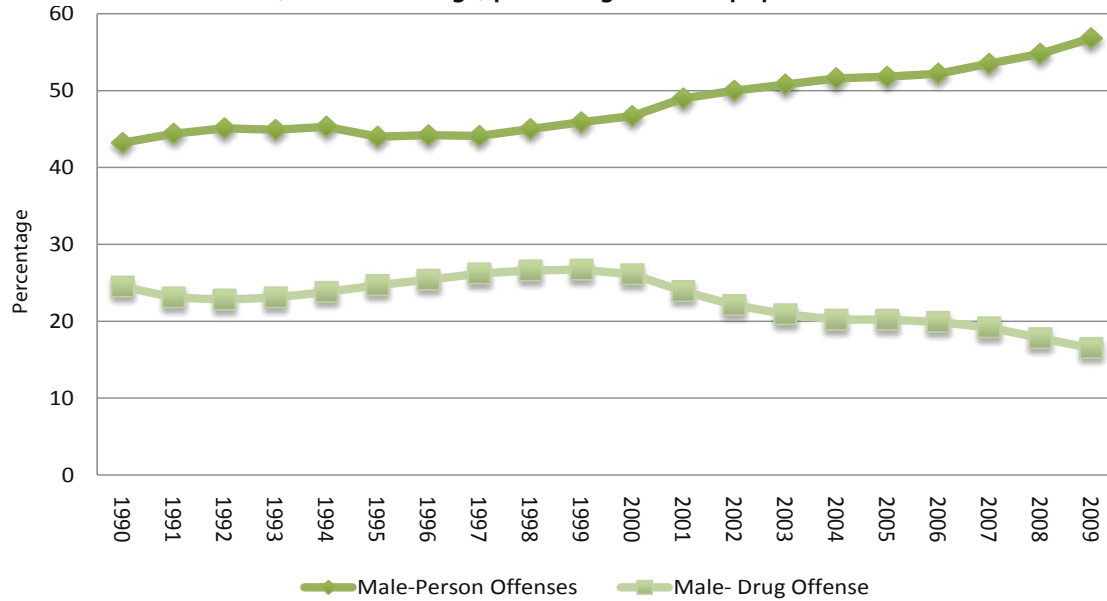


Chart of the institution population by housing custody level as of December 31, 2009. N/A's are inmates housed in areas that do not have an assigned custody level (e.g., hospitals, etc.). Reception centers represent both male and female reception centers. Women's Institutions are not broken down by levels and therefore are considered their own segment.



Male Offense Categories

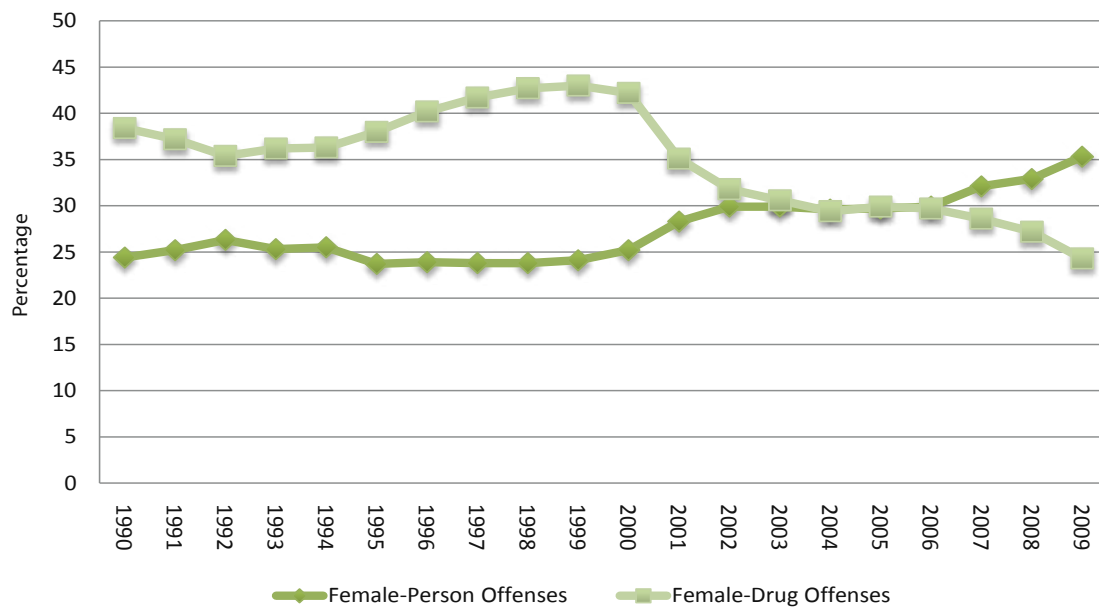
(Persons & Drugs) percentage of total population



Person offenses grew from 43.2 percent in 1990 to 56.9 percent of the total male population in 2009. The percent of drug offenses has dropped since 1999 to 16.5 percent in 2009.

Female Offense Categories

(Persons & Drugs) percentage of total population

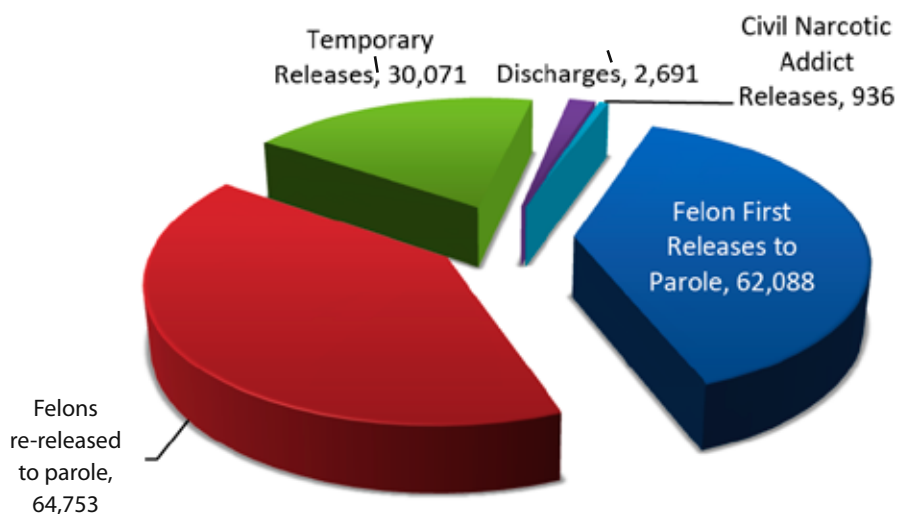


Person offenses grew from 24.4 percent of the total female population in 1990 to 35.2 percent of the total female population in 2009. The percent of drug offenses dropped from 43.0 percent in 1999 to 24.3 percent in 2009.



Adult Offenders

Type of Releases



Releases:

This chart represents the total number of departures from state prison in 2009 and type of departure. There were 5,395 fewer re-paroles in 2009, from 2008's total of 70,148.

Definitions:

Felon First Releases to Parole:

Felons who are released to parole for the first time.

Civil Narcotic Addict Releases:

Release of a patient civilly committed to CDCR for confinement in the narcotic detention, treatment and rehabilitation facility.

Discharges:

Offenders released from institutions without any parole time.

Temporary Releases:

Inmates who leave the institution for short periods of time (e.g. court appearances, hospital visits).

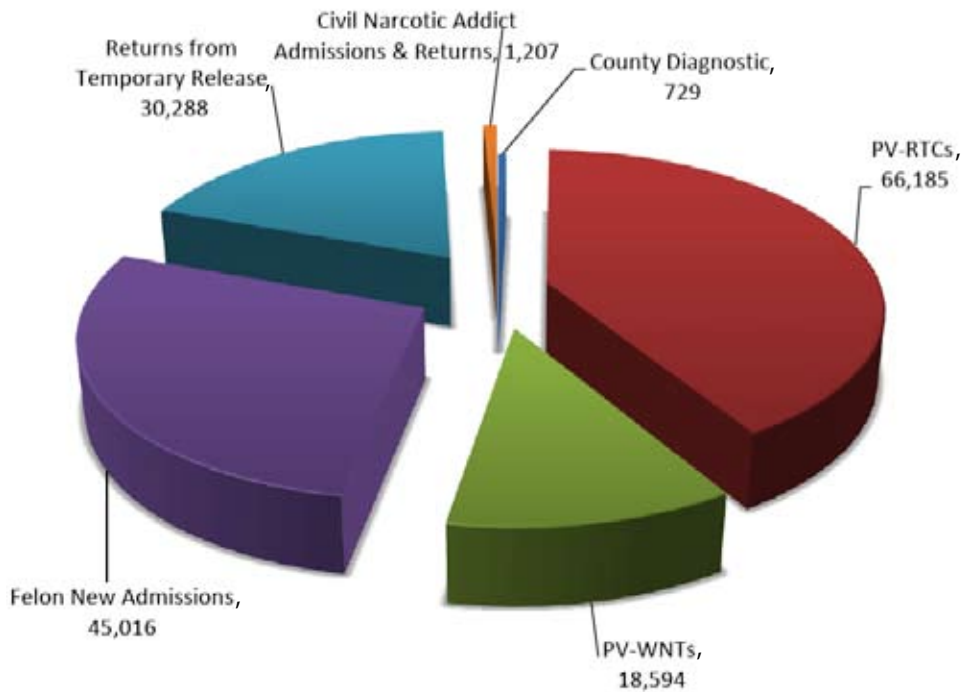
Felon Re-Parole:

Felons re-released to parole after serving time for a return to custody or revocation commitment.

Note: Offenders may be counted more than one time. Components may not add up to totals due to independent rounding.



Type of Admissions



Admissions:

This chart represents how offenders are placed into CDCR's custody. In 2009, more than half of inmate admissions arrived from parole violations. New admissions – felons who had not served time in a state prison previously – accounted for approximately one quarter of the population and dropped from a total of 46,380 in 2008.

Definitions:

PV-RTC:

Parole Violators – Returned to Custody are parolees returned to prison for violating their parole conditions and parolees returned pending a parole revocation hearing.

Felon New Admissions:

No prior sentence.

PV-WNT:

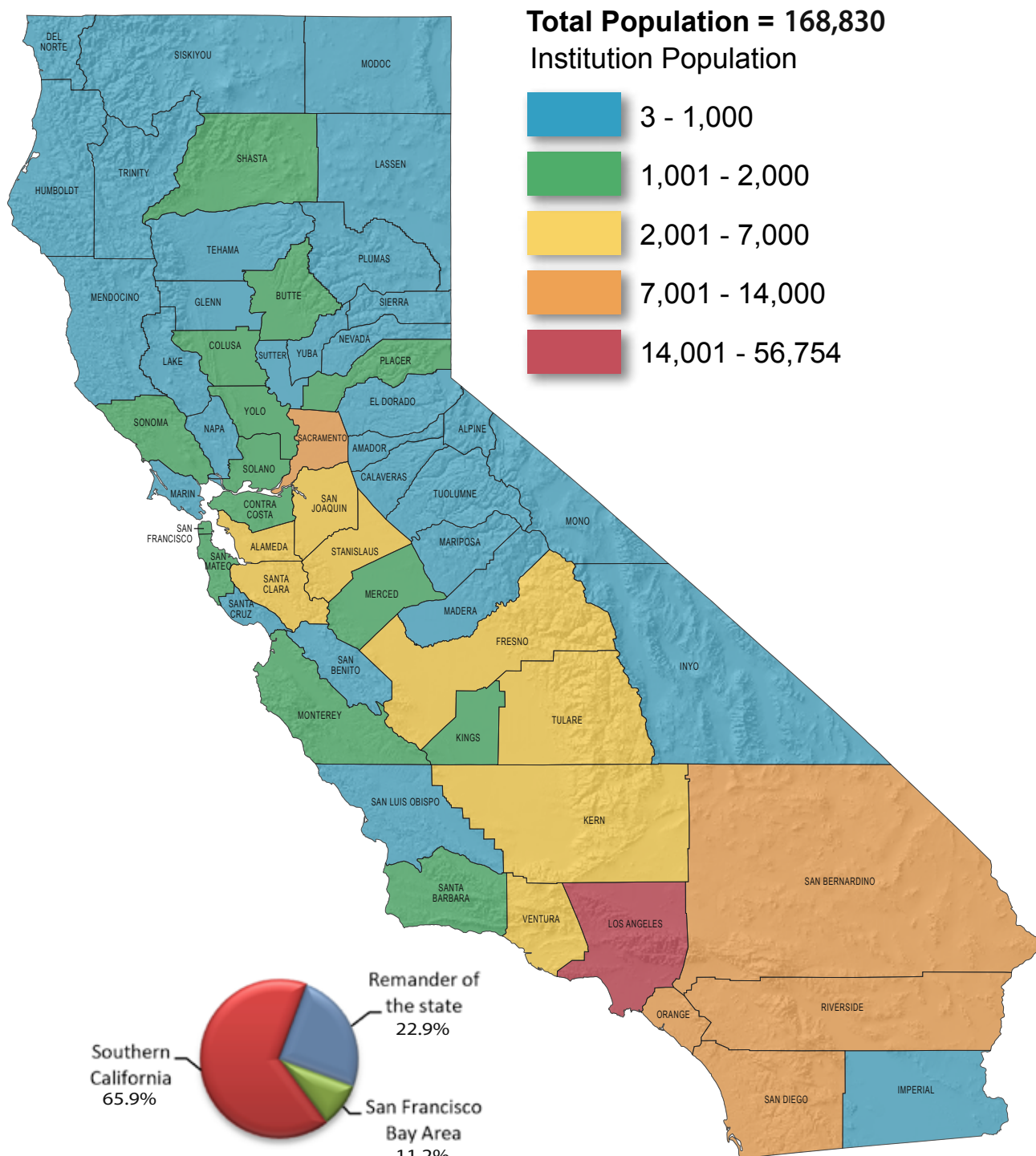
Parole Violators With New Terms are parolees returned with a new felony court commitment to prison.

Note: Offenders may be counted more than one time. Components may not add up to totals due to independent rounding.



California Institution Population

By County of Commitment - December 31, 2009



Institution Population by County of Commitment

December 31, 2009 Total Number 168,830

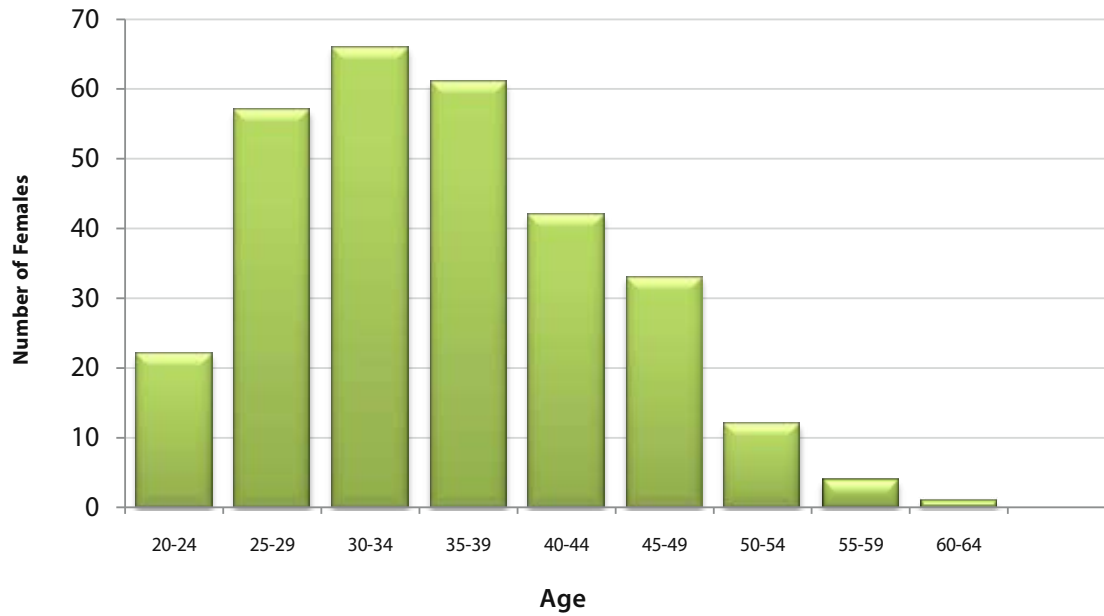
COUNTY OF COMMITMENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	COUNTY OF COMMITMENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Alameda	4,360	2.6	Orange	9,301	5.5
Alpine	3	0.0	Placer	1,028	0.6
Amador	218	0.1	Plumas	75	0.0
Butte	1,370	0.8	Riverside	10,906	6.5
Calaveras	113	0.1	Sacramento	7,677	4.5
Colusa	86	0.1	San Benito	142	0.1
Contra Costa	1,907	1.1	San Bernardino	12,533	7.4
Del Norte	157	0.1	San Diego	12,595	7.5
El Dorado	442	0.3	San Francisco	1,597	0.9
Fresno	5,218	3.1	San Joaquin	3,699	2.2
Glenn	118	0.1	San Luis Obispo	790	0.5
Humboldt	577	0.3	San Mateo	1,637	1.0
Imperial	400	0.2	Santa Barbara	1,690	1.0
Inyo	95	0.1	Santa Clara	5,775	3.4
Kern	5,017	3.0	Santa Cruz	551	0.3
Kings	1,564	0.9	Shasta	1,517	0.9
Lake	442	0.3	Sierra	10	0.0
Lassen	155	0.1	Siskiyou	240	0.1
Los Angeles	55,759	33.0	Solano	1,626	1.0
Madera	768	0.5	Sonoma	1,245	0.7
Marin	432	0.3	Stanislaus	2,490	1.5
Mariposa	76	0.0	Sutter	486	0.3
Mendocino	384	0.2	Tehama	426	0.3
Merced	1,194	0.7	Trinity	60	0.0
Modoc	31	0.0	Tulare	2,925	1.7
Mono	38	0.0	Tuolumne	267	0.2
Monterey	1,786	1.1	Ventura	2,270	1.3
Napa	404	0.2	Yolo	1,165	0.7
Nevada	140	0.1	Yuba	536	0.3
			Other*	317	0.2

* Includes California Division of Juvenile Justice Juvenile Offenders, county diagnostic cases, safekeepers and other state/federal custody.

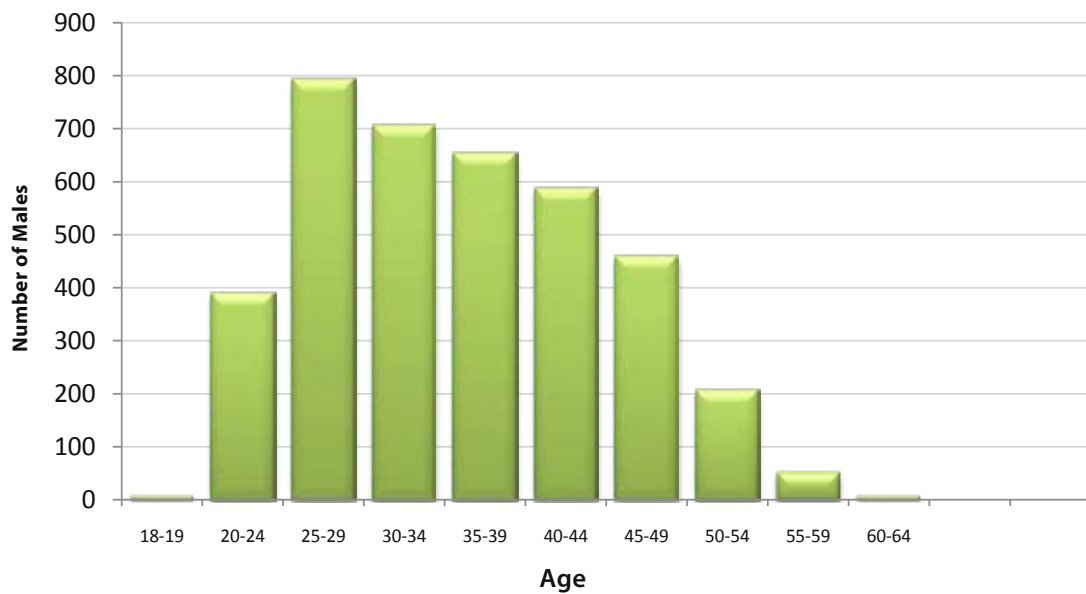
NOTE: Components may not add to totals due to independent rounding.



Female Conservation Camp Inmates - 2009



Male Conservation Camp Inmates - 2009





Conservation Camps

The primary mission of the CDCR Conservation Camp program is to provide California with an able-bodied, trained work force for fire suppression, flood and earthquake response and other emergencies. In addition, fire crews work on conservation projects on public lands and provide labor on local community services projects. There are 44 adult and two Division of Juvenile Justice Conservation Camps in California. CDCR jointly manages 39 adult and juvenile camps with CAL FIRE and the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

In 2009, inmate firefighters from CDCR Conservation Camps contributed thousands of hours toward fighting fires and fire prevention efforts, all while learning valuable skills that will contribute to gainful employment once their prison sentences are complete. Inmates assigned to the camps are carefully screened and medically cleared. As of December 2009, there were 4,164 inmate firefighters in California.

Only minimum-custody inmates may participate in the Conservation Camp program. To be eligible, they must be physically fit and have no history of a violent crime, including kidnapping, sex offenses, arson or escape. The average sentence for adult inmates selected for camp is less than two years, and the average time they will spend in camp is eight months.

A complete directory and history of the Conservation Camp program is now available on the CDCR website: http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Conservation_Camps/index.html

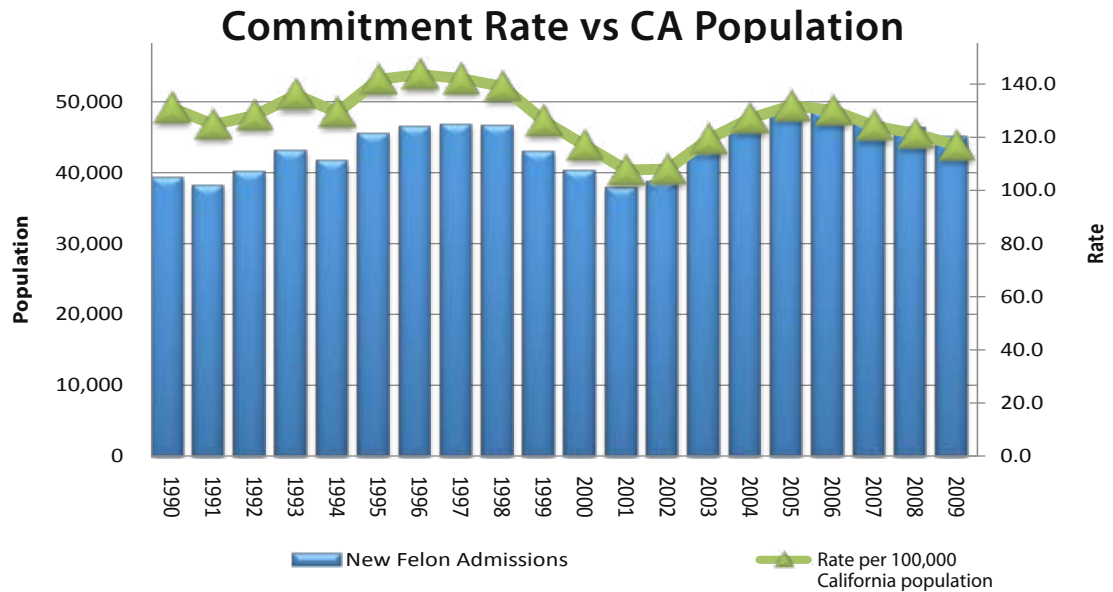


Camp Facts

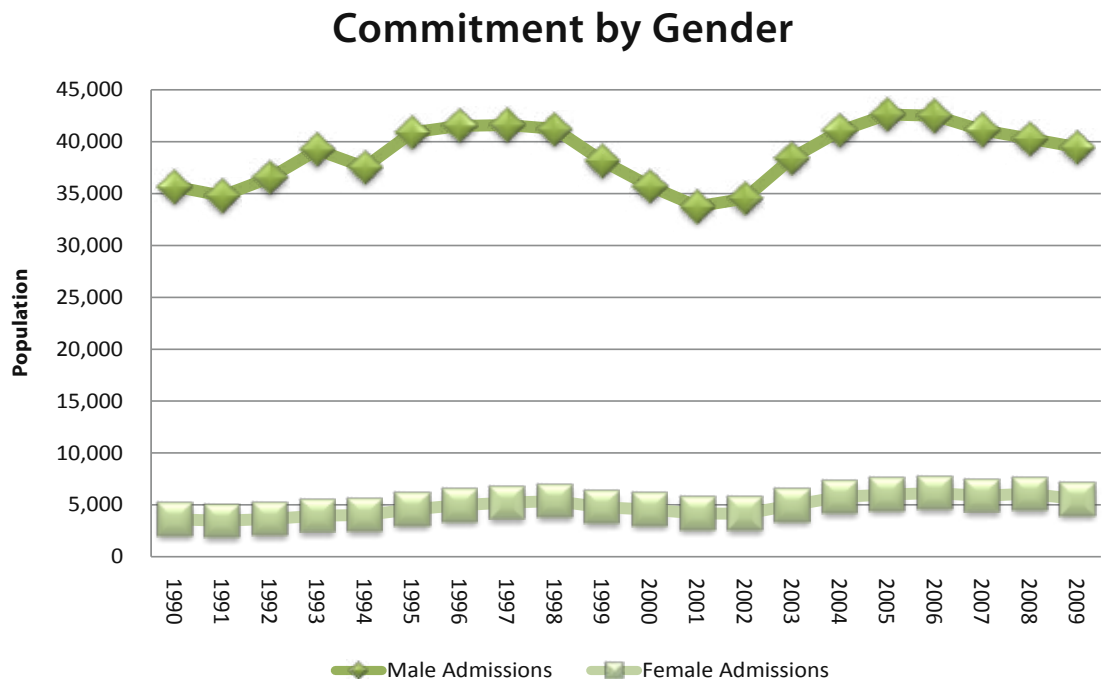
- The Conservation Camp population is approximately 4,164;
- There are 44 adult and two juvenile fire camps that can deploy approximately 200 fire crews;
- Only minimum-security inmates are eligible to participate;
- Inmates typically earn \$1 an hour, and can earn up to two days off their sentence for each day they work fighting fires;
- Camp inmates average 10 million work hours per year;
- Estimated average savings to California taxpayers exceeds \$80 million annually.



Felon New Admissions



There were 45,006 felon new admissions in 2009. The commitment rate dropped from 121.3 per 100,000 California population in 2008 to 116.3 per 100,000 California population in 2009.



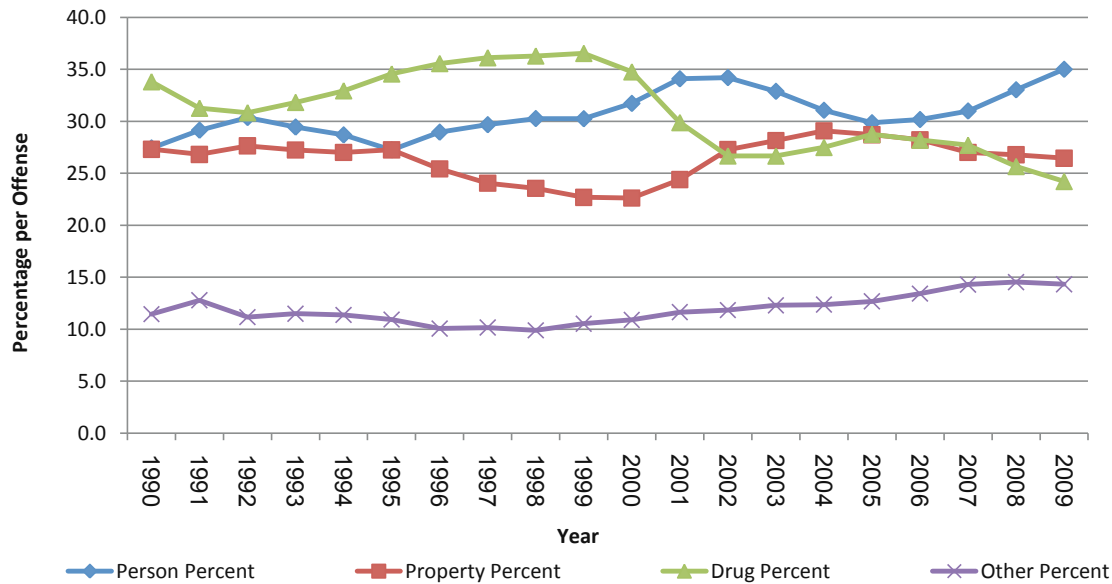
Felon male new commitments dropped to 39,466, from 43K in 2006.



Felon New Admissions

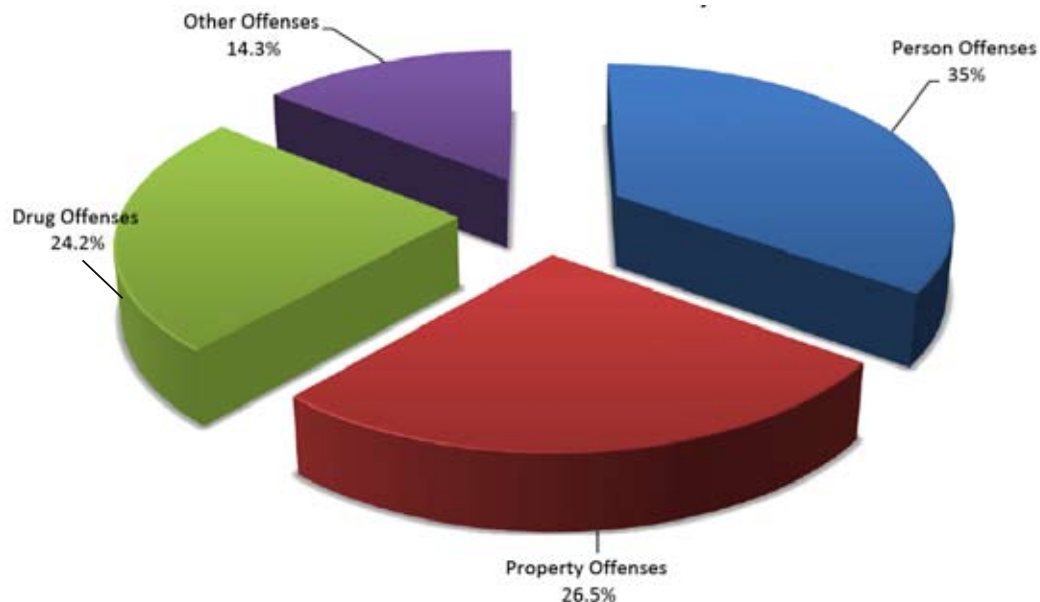


Male New Admissions by Offense Categories



Male new admissions for person offenses ranged from a low of 27.4 percent in 1990 to an all-time high of 35 percent in 2009. Property offenses were 27.3 percent in 1990 and 26.5 percent in 2009. Drug offenses were 33.8 percent in 1989 and 24.2 percent in 2009.

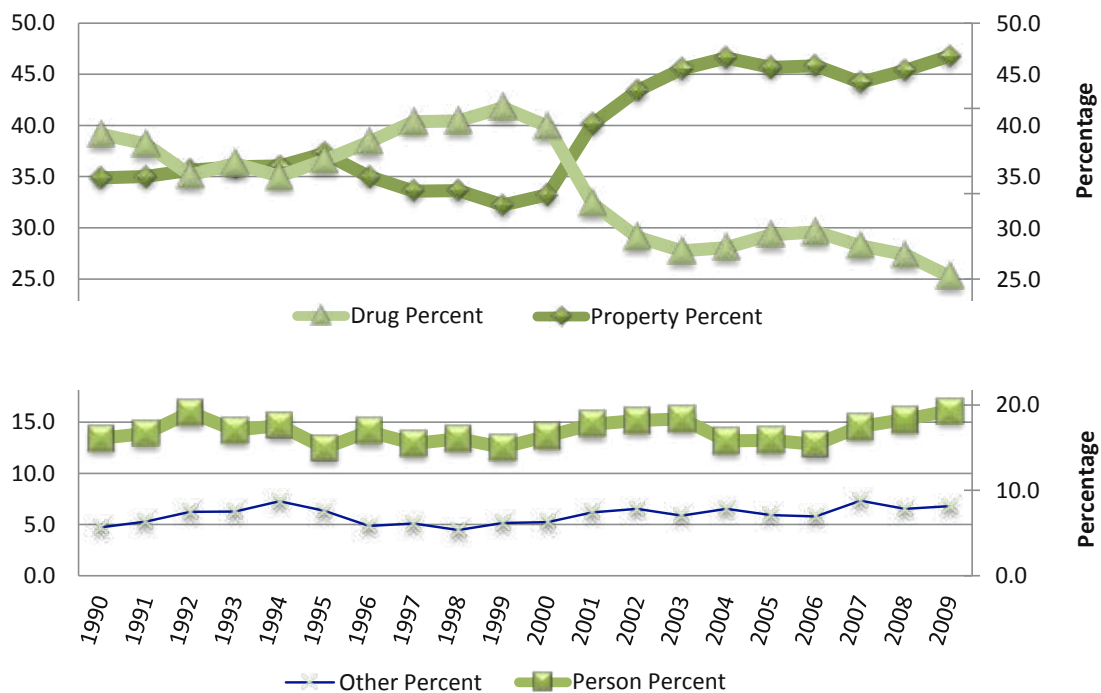
2009 Male New Admissions by Offense Categories





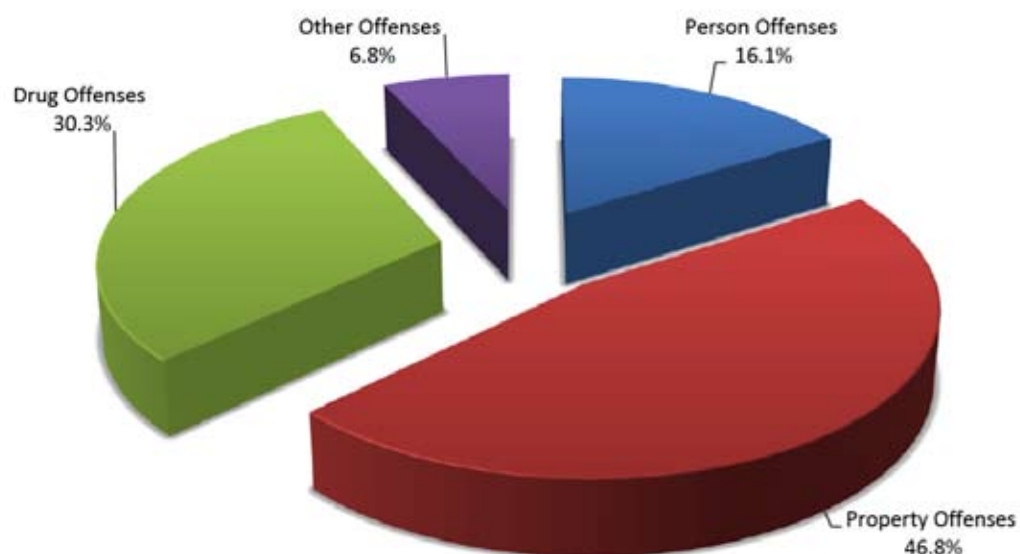
Felon New Admissions

Female New Admissions by Offense Categories



Female new admissions for person offenses averaged about 14.0 percent of total female admissions between 1990 and 2009. Property offenses were 34.9 percent in 1990 and 46.8 in 2009. Drug offenses grew from 47.0 percent in 1990 to 50.1 in 1999, and then decreased to 30.3 percent in 2009.

2009 Female New Admissions by Offense Categories



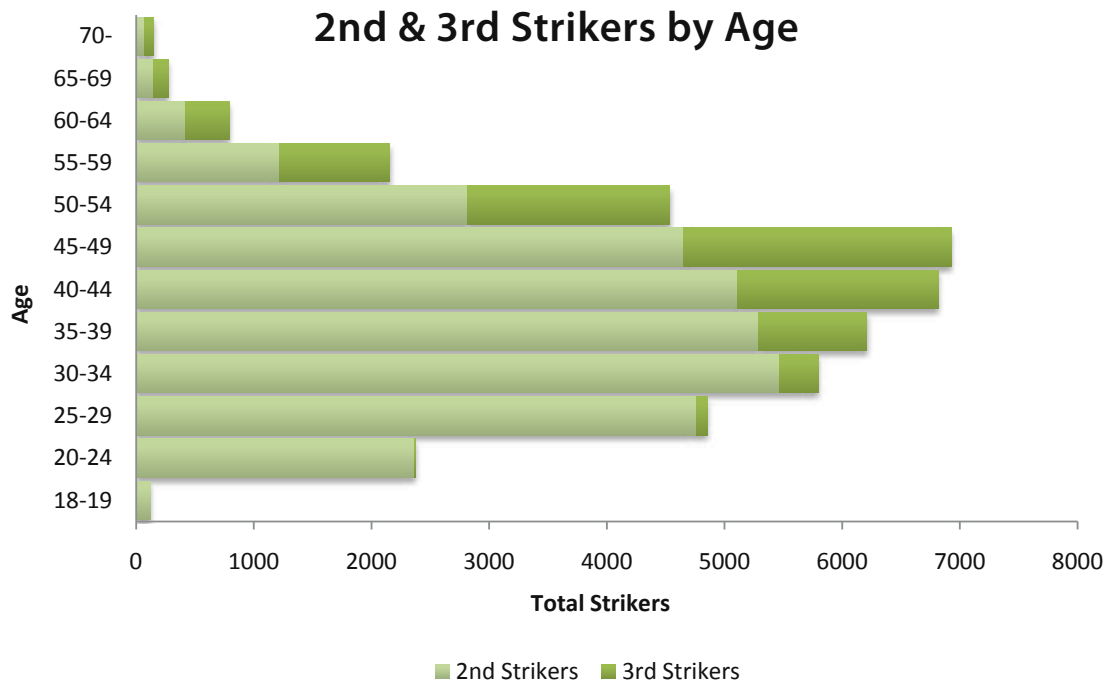
Three Strikes Population



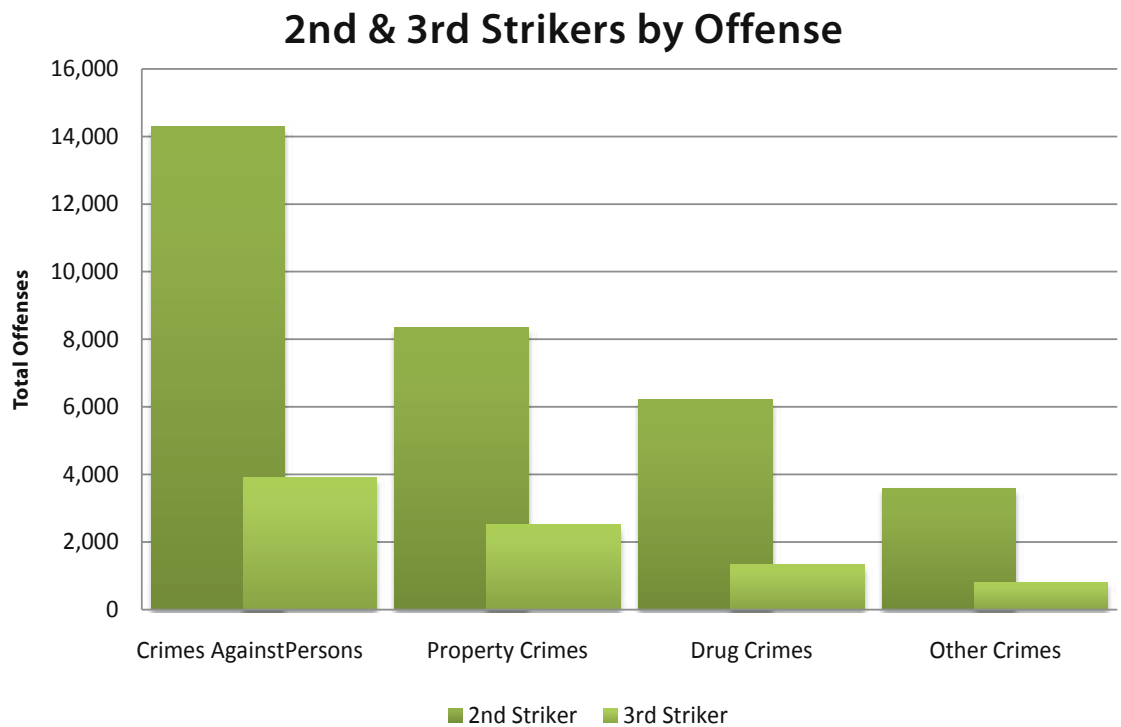
In November 1994, the voters of California passed Proposition 184, better known as California's Three Strikes law. The intent of this major policy initiative is to reduce crime by targeting serious, repeat offenders for long-term incarceration. Toward this end, the law increases the penalty for a third felony conviction to 25 years to life if the offender has two or more previous serious or violent felony convictions. The law also doubles the sentence for a felony conviction if the offender has previously been convicted of one serious or violent felony. The charts show the number of 2nd and 3rd strikers that made up California's prison population in 2009.



Three Strikes Population



The added length of stay in prison for second and third strike offenders has resulted in the average age of this population being in their late 30's to late 40's



Based on the Three Strikes Law, the population of 2nd and 3rd strikers has increased through the years with the largest of this population continuing to be for Crimes Against Persons.





Adult Parole



The Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO) is one of the largest law enforcement agencies in the nation. Parole agents supervise offenders released to parole from state prison. Agents work closely with local law enforcement to protect public safety as they help offenders reintegrate into the communities. DAPO is responsible for the following:

- Protecting the community by enabling the parole agents to be an active part of the community's public safety plans;
- Providing a range of resources and services to offer the opportunity for change; and
- Encouraging and assisting parolees in their effort to reintegrate into the community.

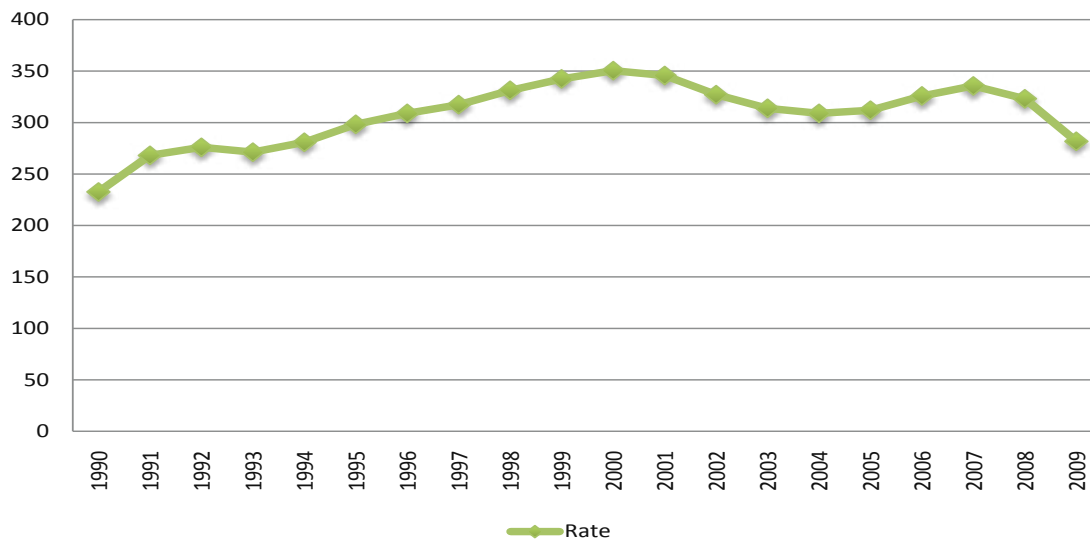
On December 31, 2009, there were **109,026** felons and civil narcotic addicts on parole in California. During 2009, **131,785** offenders were admitted to an institution as a new admission or a parole violator.

For more information on parole, visit the CDCR web site at www.cdcr.ca.gov and select the parole tab.



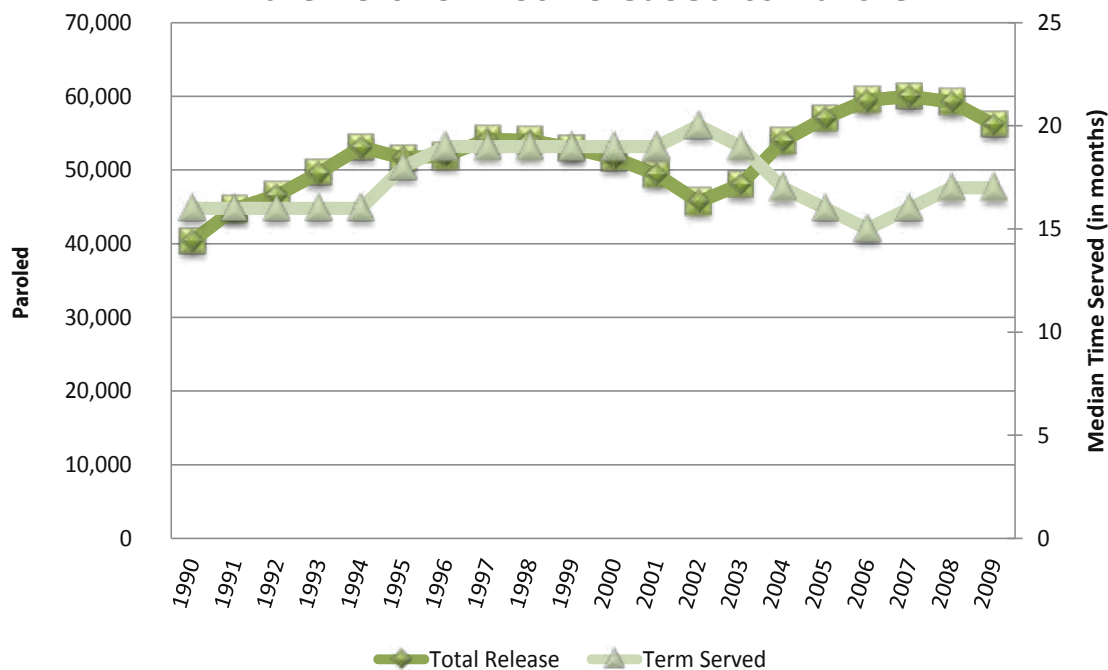
Adult Parole

Parole Population Rate in California



California's parole and outpatient population rate dropped below 300 per 100,000 of California's population for the first time since 1995.

Male Felons First Released to Parole

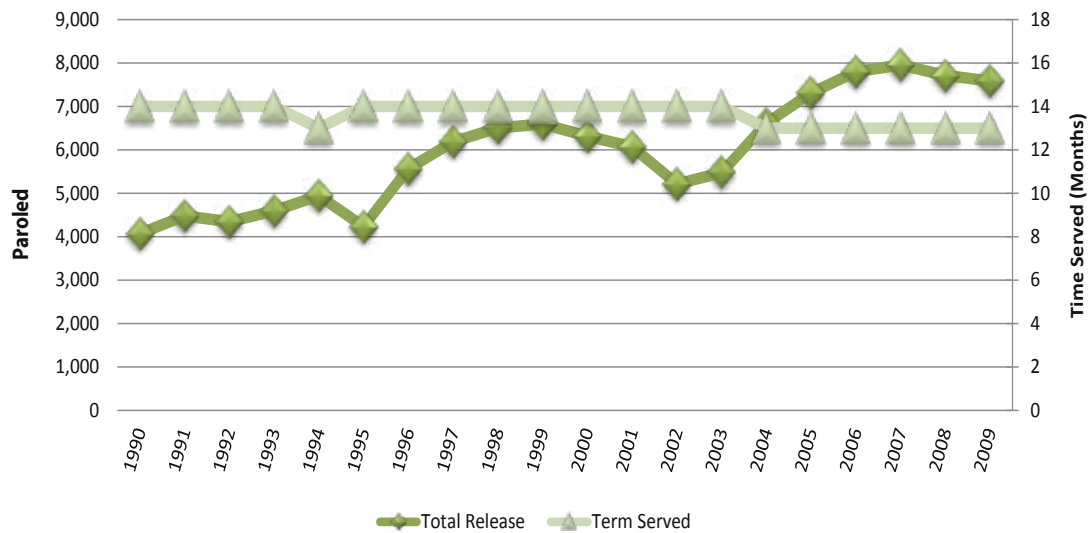


The median time served for male felons first released to parole stayed at 17 months while total first releases decreased by 3,042, to 56,176 in 2009.





Female Felons First Released to Parole

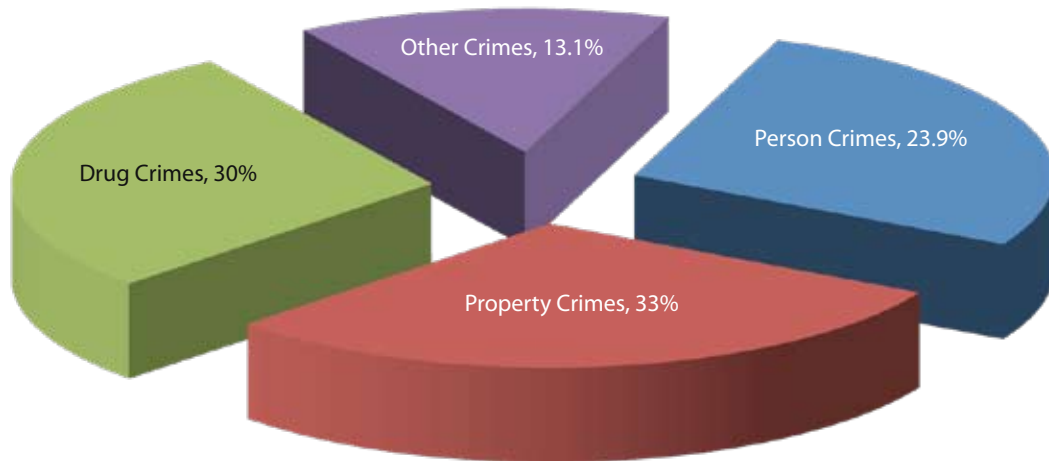


The median time served for female felons first released to parole remained static in 2009 while total releases decreased by 131.



Adult Parole

Total First Released to Parole by Offense Categories



Property and drug crimes make up the largest type offenses for felons first released to parole.

Felons First Released To Parole by Offense Categories

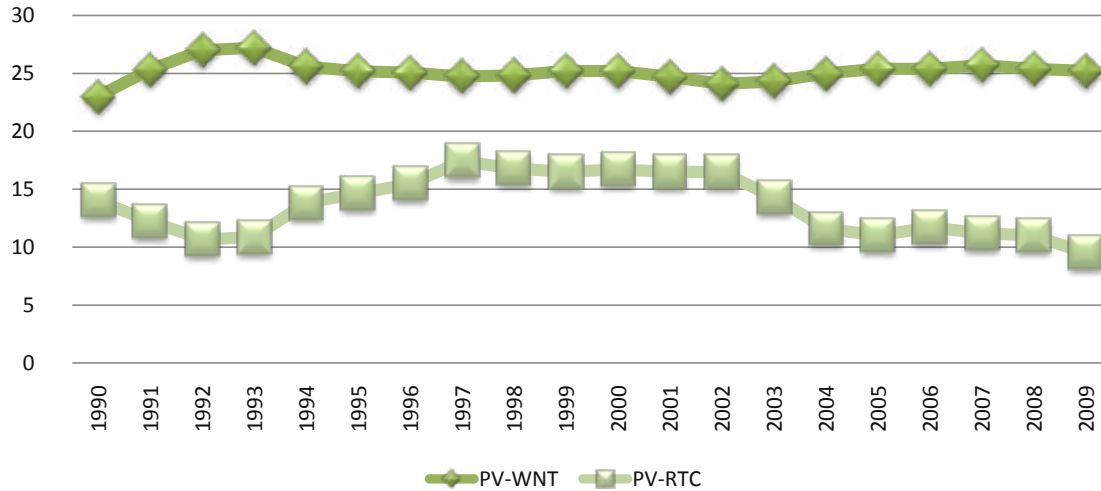


Property Crimes constituted the highest number of months served in prison for all felons released to parole.



Male Felon Parole Violators Returned To Parole

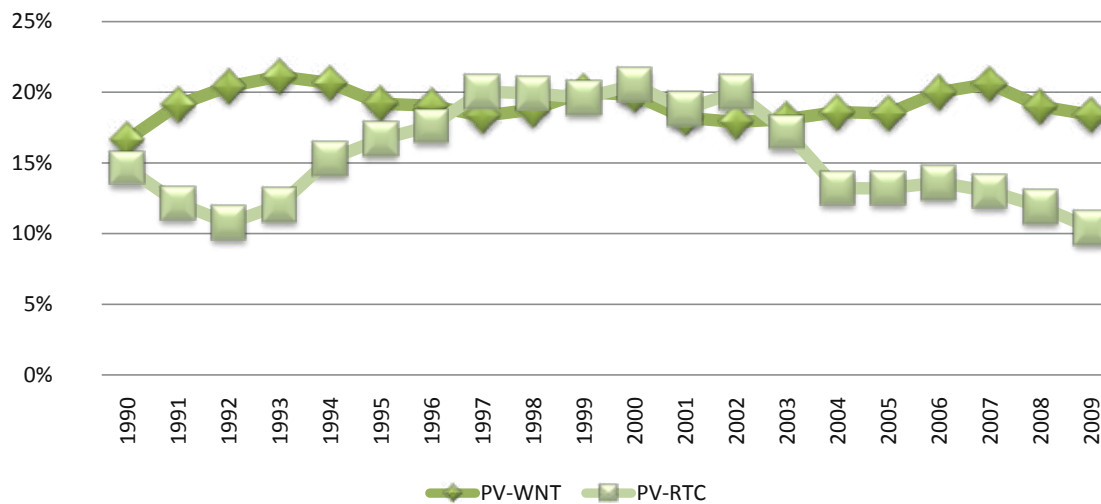
Felon institution pop percentage by admission/return status



Male Felon Parole Violators, Returned to Custody (PV-RTC) decreased by 1.5 percent and Parole Violators with New Terms (PV-WNT) decreased by 1 percent in 2009.

Female Felon Parole Violators Returned To Parole

Felon institution pop percentage by admission/return status



Female felon parole violators decreased a respective 2.4 percent for Parole Violators, Returned to Custody (PV-RTC) and 0.6 percent for Parole Violators with New Terms (PV-WNT) new admissions in 2009.



Adult Programs

Rehabilitation Prepares Offenders to Lead a Crime-Free Life

New Rehabilitation Models

Fiscal Year 2009-10 brought significant challenges to CDCR's rehabilitation programming. Because of the state's fiscal crisis, adult offender rehabilitation programs were reduced by \$250 million, including education, vocational, substance abuse and other programs for inmates and parolees. This reduction left approximately \$360 million in the adult programs budget. To help meet the new budget reality, CDCR reduced its adult programs headquarters spending by almost 70 percent, from approximately \$34 million to approximately \$14 million.

CDCR developed new methods of delivering rehabilitation programs to reach as many inmates as possible with reduced funding. It designed models to target limited resources to programs most likely to reduce recidivism and keep California communities and prisons safe.

AB 900 and Expert Panel

CDCR has met benchmarks established by AB-900, the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007, including:

- Siting at least 2,000 reentry beds;
- Adding 2,000 in-prison substance abuse treatment slots;
- Adding more than 300 parolee mental health slots;
- Increasing inmate academic and vocational program participation; and
- Initiating the California New Start Prison-To-Employment Program.

CDCR Substance Abuse Programs Reduce Recidivism

The Office of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (OSATS) provides substance-abuse treatment and recovery services to inmates and parolees. In 2009, CDCR released data showing a substantial reduction in recidivism for offenders completing in-prison substance-abuse programs followed by community-based substance-abuse treatment. The return to custody rate after two years for offenders completing both in-prison and community-based treatment in FY 2005-06 was 35.3 percent compared to 54.2 percent for all offenders.

CDCR Launches Landmark Peer Alcohol and Drug Counselor Program:

In August 2009, the first class of a ground-breaking program at California State Prison, Solano, graduated from the Offender Mentor Certification Program (OMCP). In this cutting-edge program, CDCR certified long-term inmates as alcohol and drug counselors who will assist other inmates in their recovery. OMCP participants endured a rigorous comprehensive curriculum in which 43 of 49 inmates – or 88 percent of those who completed the program – passed the international exam.

Substance Abuse Treatment for Female

Offenders: In January 2010, CDCR expanded its Trauma Informed Substance Abuse Treatment Program (TI-SAT) for female offenders in California's three prisons for women. The program, which was launched on September 30, 2008, as a component of AB 900, provides female offenders with gender-responsive treatment and services and, addresses root causes of substance abuse. The program demonstrates the



department's shift away from the "one-size-fits-all" approach to female incarceration. Due to budget reductions in FY 2009-10, the TI-SAT program was integrated into CDCR's new 90-day substance abuse treatment program model at the three women's prisons.

Family Foundations Program: In November 2009, CDCR participated in a 10th anniversary celebration of the Family Foundations Program (FFP), an alternative sentencing program for women that has proven to significantly reduce recidivism. FFP participants have a 14 percent chance of returning to prison within a year versus a 50 percent recidivism rate for women who serve their sentence in prison. The FFP is an alternative sentencing program for non-violent substance-abusing women who are pregnant or parenting a child less than 6 years of age.

Educational Achievements

Academic: General Education Development (GED) certifications issued to students for 2009 increased 19 percent from the same period in 2008, according to the Office of Correctional Education. California Department of Education data shows that 3,743 GED certifications were issued to inmate students in 2009 compared to 3,141 in 2008. OCE has been tracking these educational achievement gains since 2004 with an increase of approximately 19 percent over each preceding year.

Student learning gains rose 16 percent in 2009 over the previous year, according to OCE.

Vocational Education: In 2009 vocational certifications and licenses issued to student inmates increased by 16 percent over the same period in 2008, OCE reports. Based on the Education Monthly Report, approximately 23,761 vocational certifications and licenses were issued to

inmate students in 2009 compared to 20,490 in 2008.

California New Start Employment and Transition

Services: In 2009, CDCR launched the California New Start Prison-to-Employment Program to improve the employability of offenders leaving California prisons, reduce recidivism and enhance public safety. California New Start is a partnership between CDCR, the Employment Development Department and the California Workforce Investment Board.

California New Start has two components: the In-Prison Transition Program and the community Employment Services.

The Community Employment Services component was launched in June 2009, and has been implemented statewide. The transition services program was launched at Folsom State Prison in January 2010 and is scheduled to be expanded to three additional institutions by September 2010. The transition services program is expected to be implemented statewide, depending on Workforce Investment Act funding.

Victim Services

The Office of Victim and Survivor Rights and Services (OVSRS) provides information, notification, restitution, outreach, training,





Adult Programs

referral and support services directly to and for crime victims and their next of kin when the offenders are committed to CDCR adult or juvenile institutions. In California, victims of crime have the right to be notified of the offender's status, the right to participate in the juvenile or criminal justice process, and the right to be reimbursed by the offender for costs related to the criminal act. In 2009, OVSRS:

- Received and responded to more than 31,000 victim-related telephone calls;
- Processed more than 6,000 requests for notification, including requests for special conditions of parole for adult offenders;
- Assisted 1,988 victims and victims' next of kin to attend adult parole hearings for adult offenders serving life sentences;

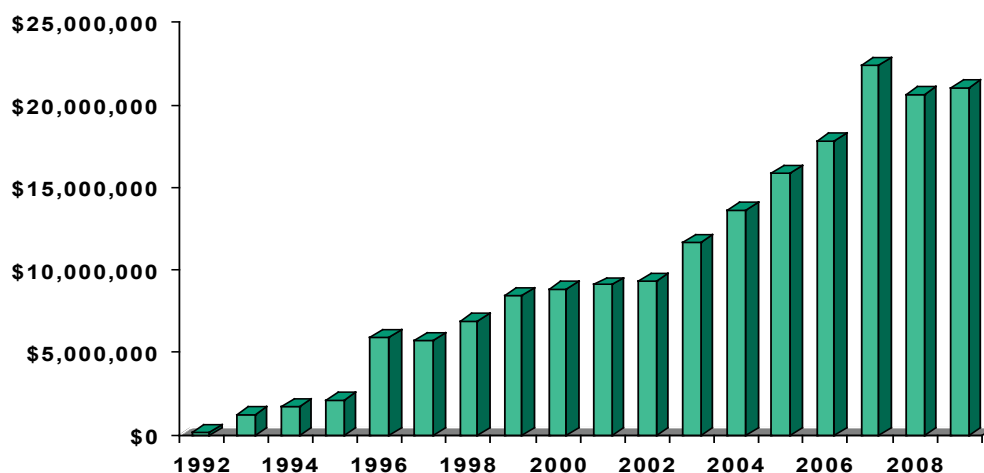
- Assisted 74 victims and victims' next of kin to attend youth offender hearings, provide victim impact statements, and obtain special conditions of parole; and
- Collected more than \$21 million in restitution.

The collection of restitution from offenders is one approach to holding offenders accountable for their actions. California is the world-leader in the collection of restitution orders on behalf of crime victims.

Victim Restitution: In April 2010 CDCR announced that it was on pace to set a record for collection of victim restitution orders from inmates and parolees, due to an innovative relationship with the state's Franchise Tax Board (FTB). The first month of CDCR's new partnership with FTB resulted in the collection of more than \$155,000 from among the 3,100 initial cases sent to FTB.

CDCR Annual Adult Restitution Collections

1992 through 2009



Division of Juvenile Justice



Introduction

The Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) houses some of the most challenging juvenile offenders in California. As a part of the state's juvenile justice system, the DJJ works closely with law enforcement, the courts, district attorneys, public defenders, probation, and a broad spectrum of public and private agencies concerned with, and involved in, the problems of youth. The DJJ carries out its responsibilities through three divisions: the Division of Juvenile Facilities, the Division of Juvenile Programs, and the Division of Juvenile Parole Operations. The Juvenile Parole Board, an administrative body separate from DJJ, determines a youth's parole readiness.



Division of Juvenile Justice

The DJJ is responsible for the confinement, rehabilitation, and parole supervision of youth with serious or violent offenses sentenced to the state level. Before 2007, DJJ served all youth sentenced to state-level juvenile incarceration. Since then, changes prompted by Senate Bill SB 81 and Assembly Bill AB191 require that DJJ serve only youth with serious or violent offenses. Youth with non-serious, non-violent offenses are placed at the county level for programming. With a large number of youth being sent to the counties, DJJ closed many of its facilities. In 2009, DJJ continued this trend and closed Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility in Chino. The five remaining facilities, two fire camps, and two parole divisions serve DJJ's current population. As of December 31, 2009, DJJ's total population was 3,307 as follows:

- Total DJJ Facility Population – 1,602
- Total DJJ Parole Population – 1,705

As the result of a taxpayer lawsuit, *Farrell vs. Cate*, the DJJ implemented several reforms to improve conditions of confinement and provide rehabilitative services to youth committed to DJJ. DJJ administered a new staffing model that increased the ratio of treatment staff to youth while also eliminating 400 staff positions or classifications. The positions and classifications were needed only when the youth population was almost ten times its current size. This "right-sizing" resulted in an estimated savings of \$30 million to \$40 million. DJJ has also increased availability of programming, implemented motivational interviewing and safe-crisis management training for staff and changed its use-of-force policy.

Many of these improvements are the result of DJJ efforts to comply with remedial plans approved by the courts in the settlement of *Farrell vs. Cate*. The remedial plans are intended to correct deficiencies in youth rehabilitation in six areas: education, sexual behavior treatment, health

care, safety and welfare, youth with disabilities, and mental health. Approximately 8,000 policy and program changes have been adopted over the last four years, and in 2009, DJJ achieved an 82 percent compliance rating with changes required by the *Farrell vs. Cate* lawsuit. An increase of 23 percent in its compliance rating, which was the largest annual increase since DJJ began implementing reforms in 2005. The DJJ also currently uses state-of-the-art assessment tools such as the California Youth Assessment Screening Instrument to assess strengths and weaknesses and better identify appropriate treatments. Evidenced-based treatments currently being used by DJJ include:

- Anger-Replacement Therapy;
- Controlling Anger;
- Learning to Manage It;
- Counterpoint; and
- Girls Moving On.

Education

DJJ has made significant progress in educating the youth it serves. In 2009, DJJ implemented the following programs to reach out to youth struggling with educational issues, encourage completion of degrees, keep youth busy in positive activities throughout the day, and monitor the quality of staff providing educational services:

- The Alternative Behavior Learning Environment;
- Student Consultation Team;
- Distance Learning;
- Program Service Days;
- Quarterly classroom evaluations of teachers; and
- Positive Behavior Management System training for staff.

In 2009, DJJ named a new, permanent

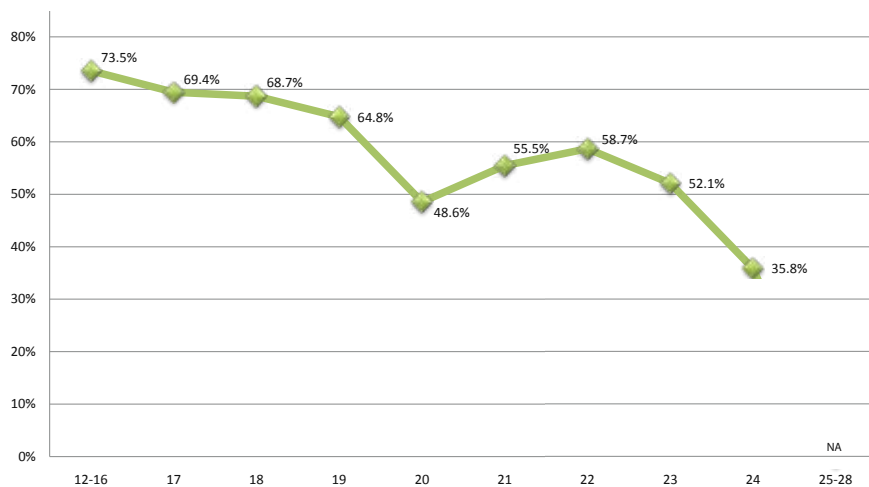


DJJ's Youth Population with Violent Primary Commitment Offenses



DJJ's youth population with violent primary commitment offenses has increased at the same time as those with any other primary commitment offense has decreased or remained the same.

Return to State-Level Incarceration by Age at Release



There was a sharp drop in the return to state-level incarceration recidivism rate for youth who were released at age 20 and after they were 22.



Division of Juvenile Justice

Superintendent of Education responsible for directing staff and developing policies for its network of accredited high schools. In Fiscal Year 2008-09 nearly 20 percent of DJJ youth (283) earned a high school diploma or passed the test. This continues a trend of increasing educational attainment even though DJJ's youth population decreased.

Parole Board Date Credits and Extensions

In compliance with the Safety and Welfare Remedial Plan, projected parole board dates for juveniles are monitored as they relate to disciplinary actions and program credits. During 2009, the number of youth receiving parole board date extensions for disciplinary issues decreased from a high of 110 youth in February 2009 to a low of 21 youth by November 2009. The average extension per youth remained stable and ranged from one to a little more than two and one-half months. There was an increase in the number of youths who received program credits from 19 youths in January to 80 youths by October 2009. The average number of months credited per youth ranged from two to two and one-half months. By the end of 2009, fewer youth received parole board date extensions and more youth received months of credit toward their parole board dates. This may reflect the success of new policies and intervention techniques that

motivate youth to improve their behavior and prevent or de-escalate disruptive incidents.

Recidivism

During Fiscal Year 2004-05, the DJJ released or discharged 2,388 youth. These youth were tracked for three years, and their arrest and return to state-level incarceration were measured. Because they were released prior to 2007, the 2,388 youth included those with non-serious, non-violent offenses as well as those with serious or violent offenses.

These recidivism rates are a part of the first annual DJJ recidivism report, and they offer a baseline against which future DJJ recidivism reports will be compared. Youth with non-serious, non-violent offenses had higher arrest and return to state-level incarceration rates than youth with serious or violent offenses. By the end of three years, the arrest rate for all youth was 81 percent. Most arrests took place by the end of the first year (62 percent), and youth with non-serious, non-violent offenses had a higher three-year arrest rate (87 percent) than those with serious or violent offenses (77 percent). Within three years, 57 percent of the youth returned to state-level incarceration, and most (30 percent) returned within one year of their release or discharge. The overall rate and the rate at which youths returned to a state level of incarceration was slightly higher for youths with non-serious, non-violent offenses.

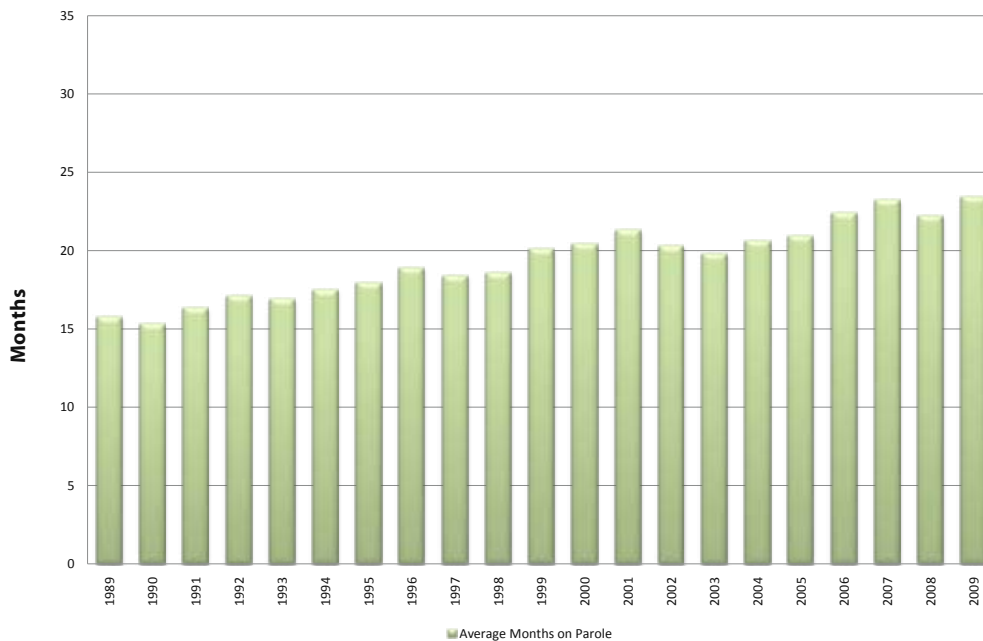


Return to State-Level Incarceration



Non-serious, non-violent youth had a higher overall return to state-level incarceration rates than serious or violent youth.

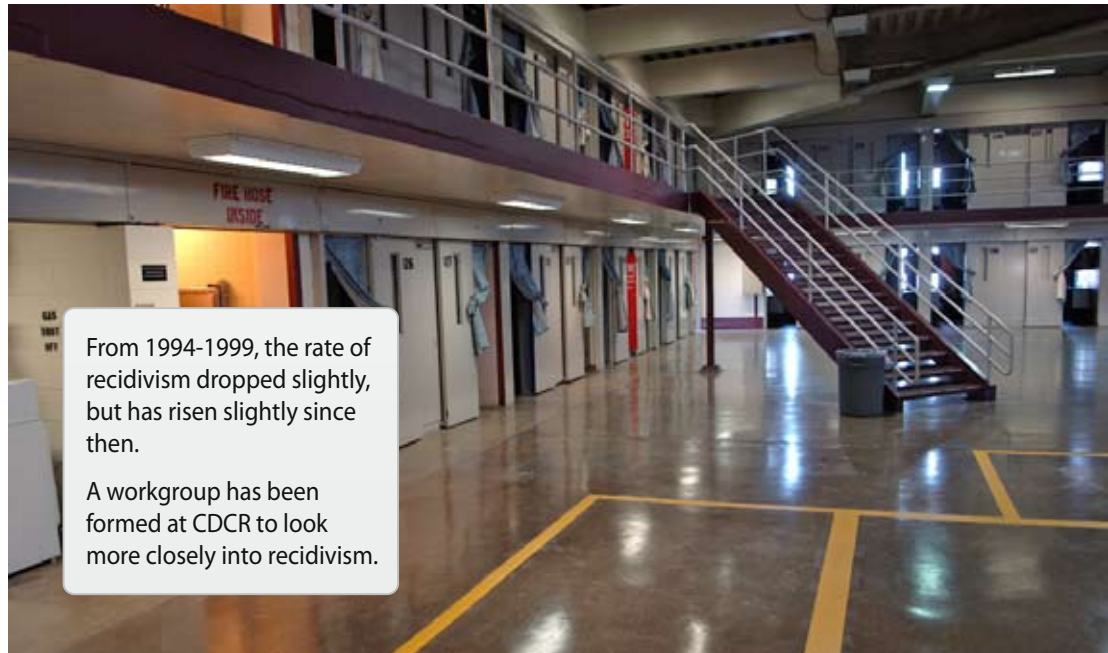
Average Months on Parole



The average length of stay on parole increased since 1989.



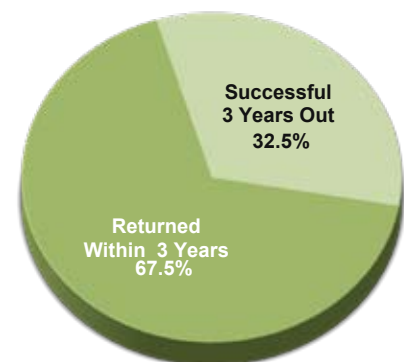
Adult Recidivism



One of the foremost goals of lawmakers and public safety officials is to prevent offenders, after their release from incarceration, from victimizing again. Indeed, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation sets as its chief priority the reduction of recidivism. But before progress in the reduction of recidivism can be tracked and analyzed, recidivism itself must be defined.

There is in fact no single definition of recidivism agreed upon by all states, law enforcement agencies or researchers. Some choose to define recidivism as an offender's arrest following incarceration. Others define recidivism as an offender's subsequent conviction. Depending on which measure is chosen, recidivism rates may vary greatly. Rates will also vary depending on the length of time offenders are tracked upon release from incarceration. Offenders who are tracked for three years upon release from prison, for example, will show higher rates of recidivism than they would have shown if only tracked for their first year after release. In addition, the extent to which jurisdictions choose to supervise offenders impacts the rate of recidivism. These variables challenge law enforcement agencies in their efforts to track recidivism over time and compare recidivism rates between jurisdictions.

Three-year recidivism rates for felons released from all CDCR institutions during FY 2005-06



This year the department produced its first annual Adult Institutions Outcome Evaluation Report as the successful culmination of its efforts to minimize these obstacles. While the variability in the scope and nature of parole practices among the states still makes direct comparisons problematic, the department consulted with national experts and researchers to produce recidivism measures that facilitate comparisons across jurisdictions nationwide. These recidivism measures track arrests, convictions as well as returns to prison at one- two- and three-year intervals dating back to offenders released in FY 2002-03. These analyses provide California the flexibility to present its recidivism rates in different ways for comparison purposes and to establish a baseline measure to benchmark progress at reducing recidivism and improving public safety in California. The department can now more easily track and compare future trends in recidivism.

Henceforth, the department will issue yearly outcome reports on recidivism. Each subsequent report will provide an additional year's worth of recidivism data that will supplement the data previously set forth, and will thereby provide a progressively fuller picture of trends in recidivism.

For in-depth analysis, the focus of this year's report is on the three-year rates of returns to prison for inmates released during FY 2005-06. While CDCR will be measuring recidivism by tracking arrests, convictions and returns to prison, it is the latter measure that CDCR will use as its primary measure due to its reliability and common usage by correctional stakeholders. Accordingly, the department has re-examined its definition of "return to prison" to bring it in line with best practices nationwide. This return measure has been improved in that it includes offenders released for the first time on a new term and those offenders who were released and subsequently returned on a violation of parole or a new arrest. In contrast to prior practices, all offenders are tracked for a full three-year follow-up period even if they were discharged from parole. In addition, releases are based on the fiscal year, making it easier to relate costs to performance, thereby increasing accountability.

The department will produce future reports that will provide recidivism numbers for program participants within institutions, enabling the department to better identify programs that should be retained or expanded, those which need improvement, and those which should



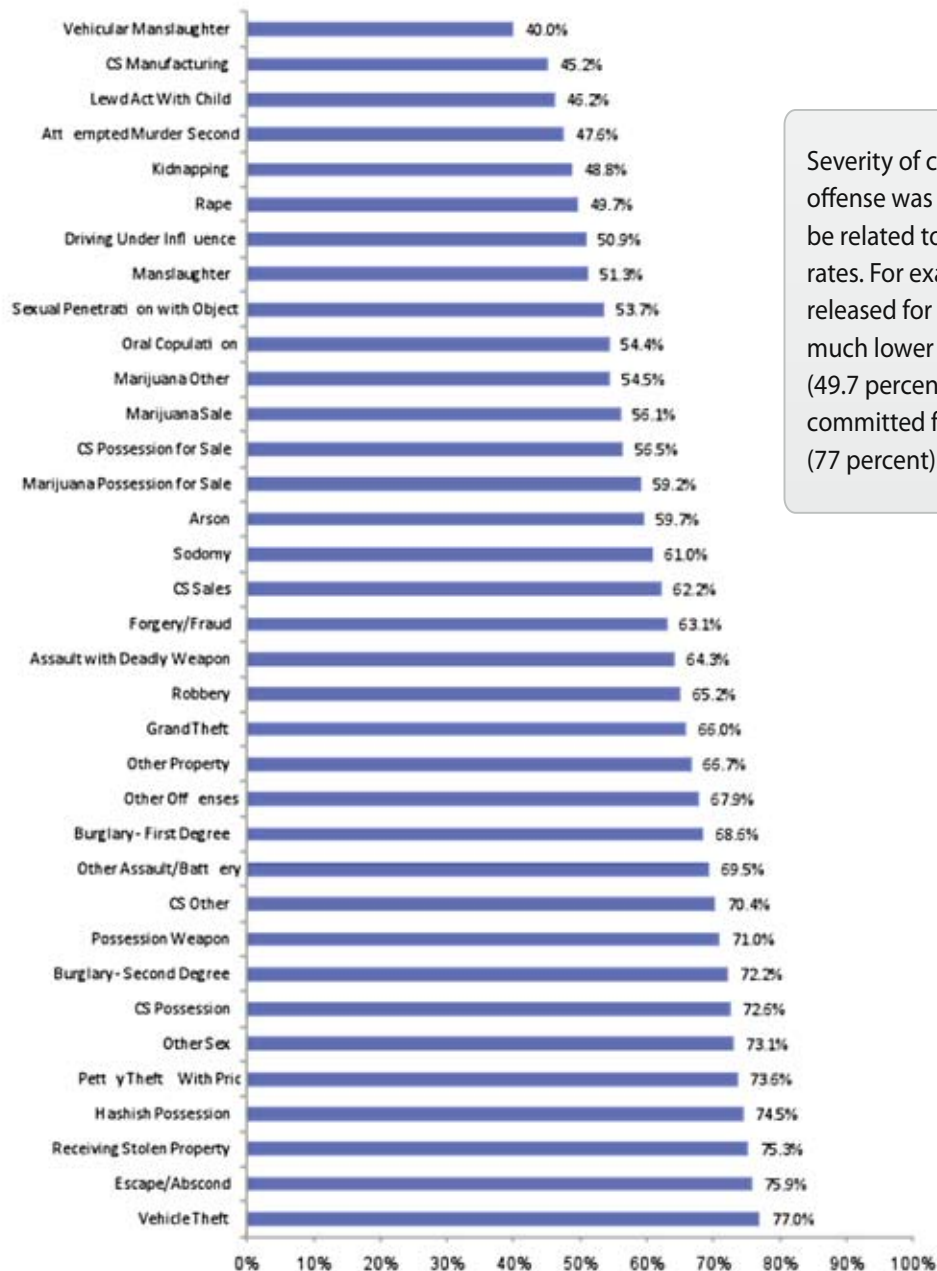


Adult Recidivism

be reduced or eliminated. In addition, other reports will provide in-depth analysis of topics introduced in this report, such as sex offenders, women or other specific groups of offenders.

All of these efforts demonstrate the department's commitment to transparency, and establish California as a national leader in the effort to be transparent, reduce recidivism and improve public safety.

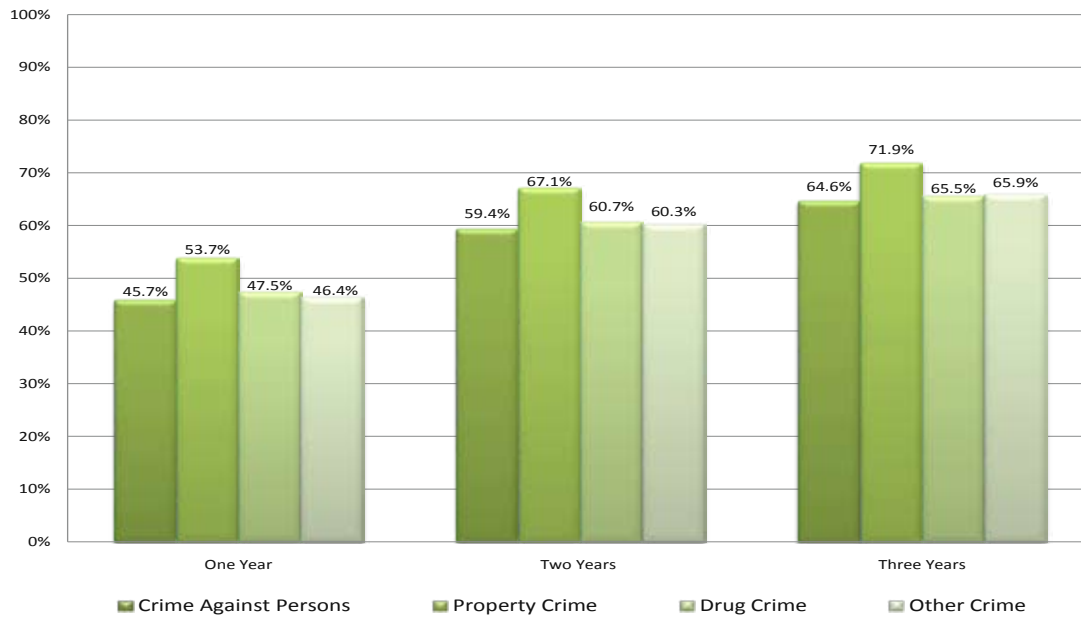
Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offense



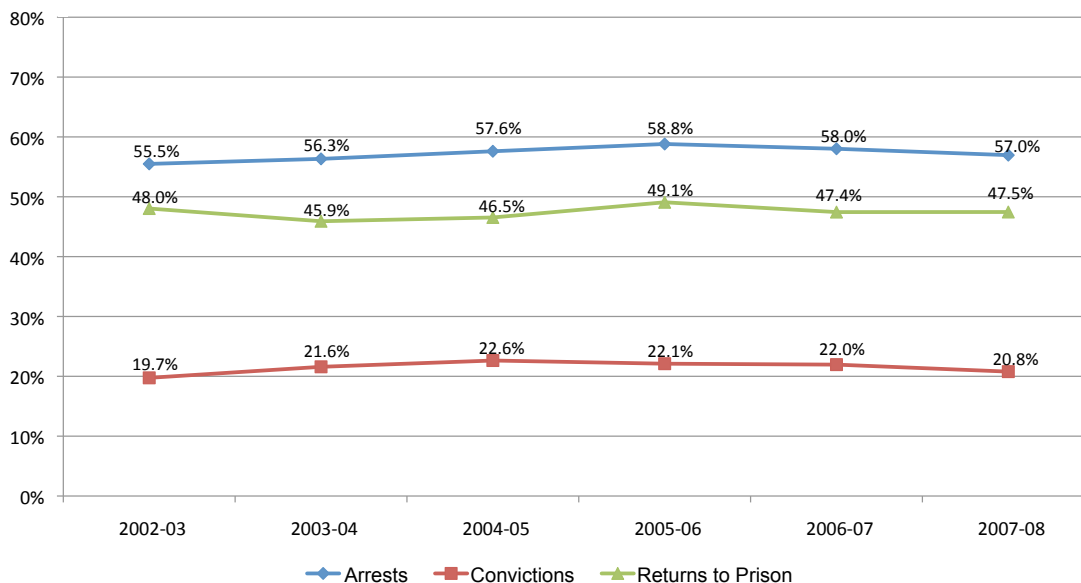
Severity of commitment offense was not found to be related to recidivism rates. For example, inmates released for rape have a much lower recidivism rate (49.7 percent) than those committed for vehicle theft (77 percent).



Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offense Category



One year recidivism rates for arrests, convictions and returns to prison for felons released between fiscal years 2002-03 and 2007-08






Regions, Institutions & Camps

Adult Institutions

		ABRV	INSTITUTION NAME	CITY
1		PBSB	Pelican Bay State Prison	Crescent City
2		CCC	California Correctional Center	Susanville
3		HDSP	High Desert State Prison	Susanville
4		FSP	Folsom State Prison	Represa
5		SAC	California State Prison, Sacramento	Represa
6		CMF	California Medical Facility	Vacaville
7		SOL	California State Prison, Solano	Vacaville
8		MCSP	Mule Creek State Prison	Ione
9		SQ	California State Prison, San Quentin	San Quentin
10		KVSP	Kern Valley State Prison	Delano
11		SCC	Sierra Conservation Center	Jamestown
12		DVI	Deuel Vocational Institute	Tracy
13		CCWF	Central California Women's Facility	Chowchilla
14		VSPW	Valley State Prison for Women	Chowchilla
15		CTF	Correctional Training Facility	Soledad
16		SVSP	Salinas Valley State Prison	Soledad
17		PVSP	Pleasant Valley State Prison	Coalinga
18		COR	California State Prison, Corcoran	Corcoran
19		ASP	Avenal State Prison	Avenal
20		NKSP	North Kern State Prison	Delano
21		WSP	Wasco State Prison	Wasco
22		CMC	California Men's Colony	San Luis Obispo
23		CCI	California Correctional Institution	Tehachapi
24		LAC	California State Prison, Los Angeles Co	Lancaster
25		CIM	California Institution for Men	Chino
26		CIW	California Institution for Women	Corona
27		CRC	California Rehabilitation Center	Norco
28		CVSP	Chuckawalla Valley State Prison	Blythe
29		ISP	Ironwood State Prison	Blythe
30		CAL	Calipatria State Prison	Calipatria
31		CEN	Centinela State Prison	Imperial
32		RJD	RJ Donovan Correctional Facility	San Diego
33		SATF	Substance Abuse Treatment Facility and State Prison at Corcoran California	Corcoran

Juvenile Institutions

		ABRV	INSTITUTION NAME	CITY
1		NCYCC	Northern California Youth Correctional Center	Stockton
1		NAC	N.A. Chaderjian	Stockton
1		OHC	O.H. Close	Stockton
3		VYCF	Ventura Youth Correctional Facility	Camarillo
4		SRCC	Southern Youth Correctional Reception Center	Norwalk
5		HGS	Heman G. Stark (to be converted to an Adult Institution)	Chino
6		PYCF	Preston Youth Correctional Facility	Ione

CDCR Headquarters




Department of Corrections
and Rehabilitation
1515 "S" St.
Sacramento, CA 95814

CDCR Training Center



Richard A. McGee Training Center
9850 Twin Cities Rd.
Galt, CA 95632

Adult Firefighting Conservation Camps

		ADM.	CONSERVATION CAMP	CITY
0		CCC	Norco	Norco
1		SCC	Vallecito	Angels Camp
2		CIW	Rainbow (Female)	Fallbrook
3		CCC	Trinity River	Lewiston
4		SCC	Francisquito	Saugus
5		SCC	Miramonte	Miramonte
6		CCC	Parlin Fork	Fort Bragg
7		CCC	Salt Creek	Paskenta
8		CCC	Delta	Suisun City
9		CCC	Sugar Pine	Bella Vista
10		SCC	Mountain Home	Springville
11		SCC	Acton	Acton
13		CIW	Malibu (Female)	Malibu
14		CIW	Puerta La Cruz (Female)	Warner Springs
15		SCC	Pilot Rock	Crestline
16		SCC	Holton	Sylmar
17		CCC	Chamberline Creek	Fort Bragg
18		CCC	Ishi	Paynes Creek
19		SCC	Julius Klein	Azusa
20		CCC	Alder	Klamath
21		SCC	McCain Valley	Boulevard
22		CCC	Intermountain	Biebe
23		CCC	Deadwood	Fort James
24		CMC	Cuesta	San Luis Obispo
25		CCC	Antelope	Susanville
26		SCC	Owens Valley	Bishop
27		CCC	Konocti	Lower Lake
28		SCC	Prado	Chino
30		SCC	Baseline	Jamestown
31		CCC	Eel River	Redway
32		CCC	High Rock	Weott
33		SCC	Growlersburg	Georgetown
34		CCC	Valley View	Elk Creek
35		SCC	Oak Glen	Yucaipa
36		SCC	Bautista	Hemet
38		SCC	Gabilan	Soledad
39		SCC	Mt. Bullion	Mariposa
40		CCC	Devil's Garden	Alturas
41		SCC	Finner Canyon	Valyermo
44		CCC	Washington Ridge	Nevada City
45		SCC	Ben Lomond	Santa Cruz
46		SCC	La Cima	Julian

Adult Camps Legend

ADM Administration of Camps (Training Centers)

CCC California Conservation Center

SCC Sierra Conservation Center

CIW Camps 2, 13, and 14 – Female Camp Training Centers

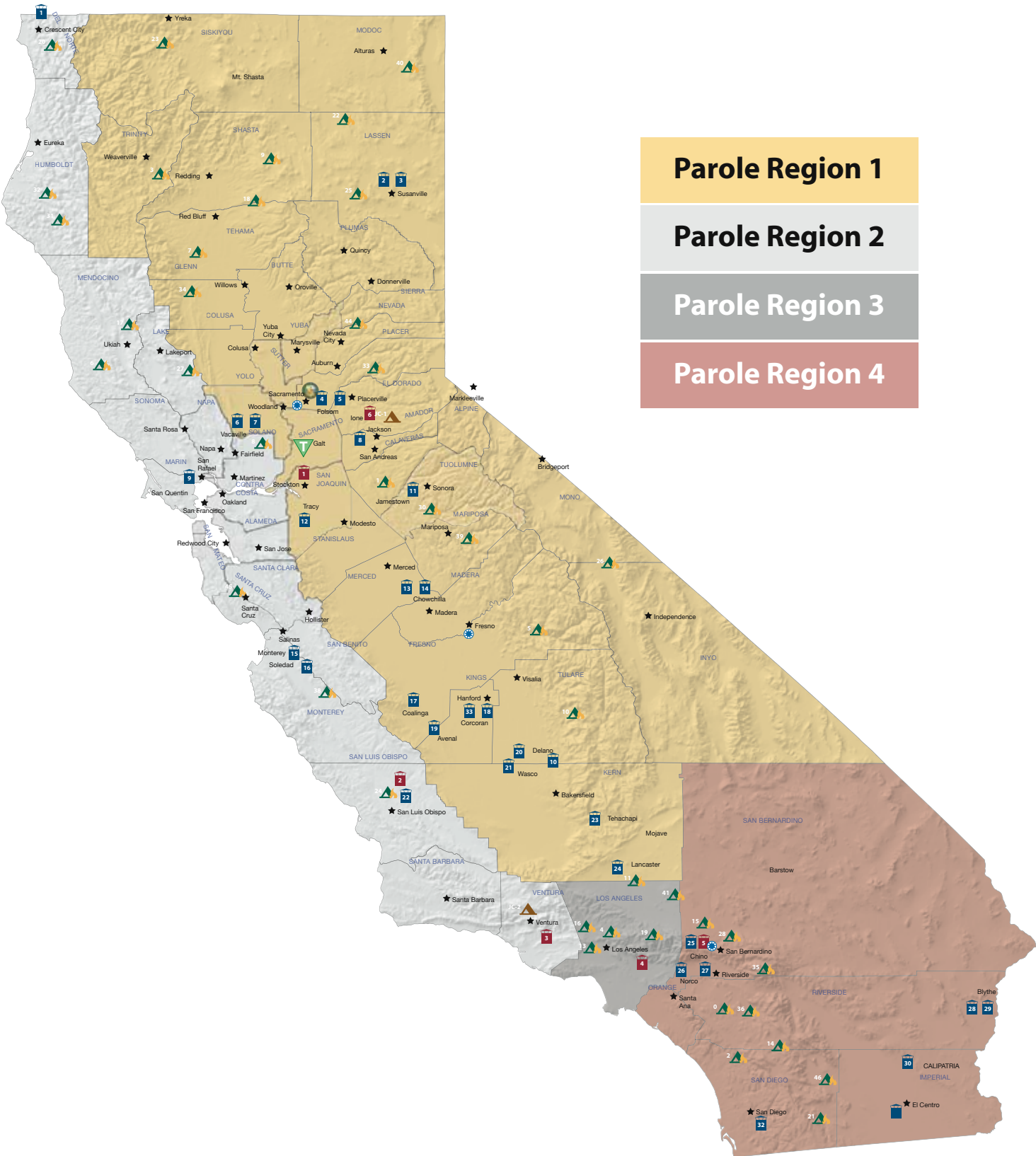
NOTE: Camps 4, 11, 13, 16, and 19 are jointly managed by CDCR and the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

Juvenile Camps

		CONSERVATION CAMP	CITY
JC-1		Pine Grove Youth Conservation Camp	Pine Grove
JC-2		Ventura Youth Conservation Camp	Camarillo

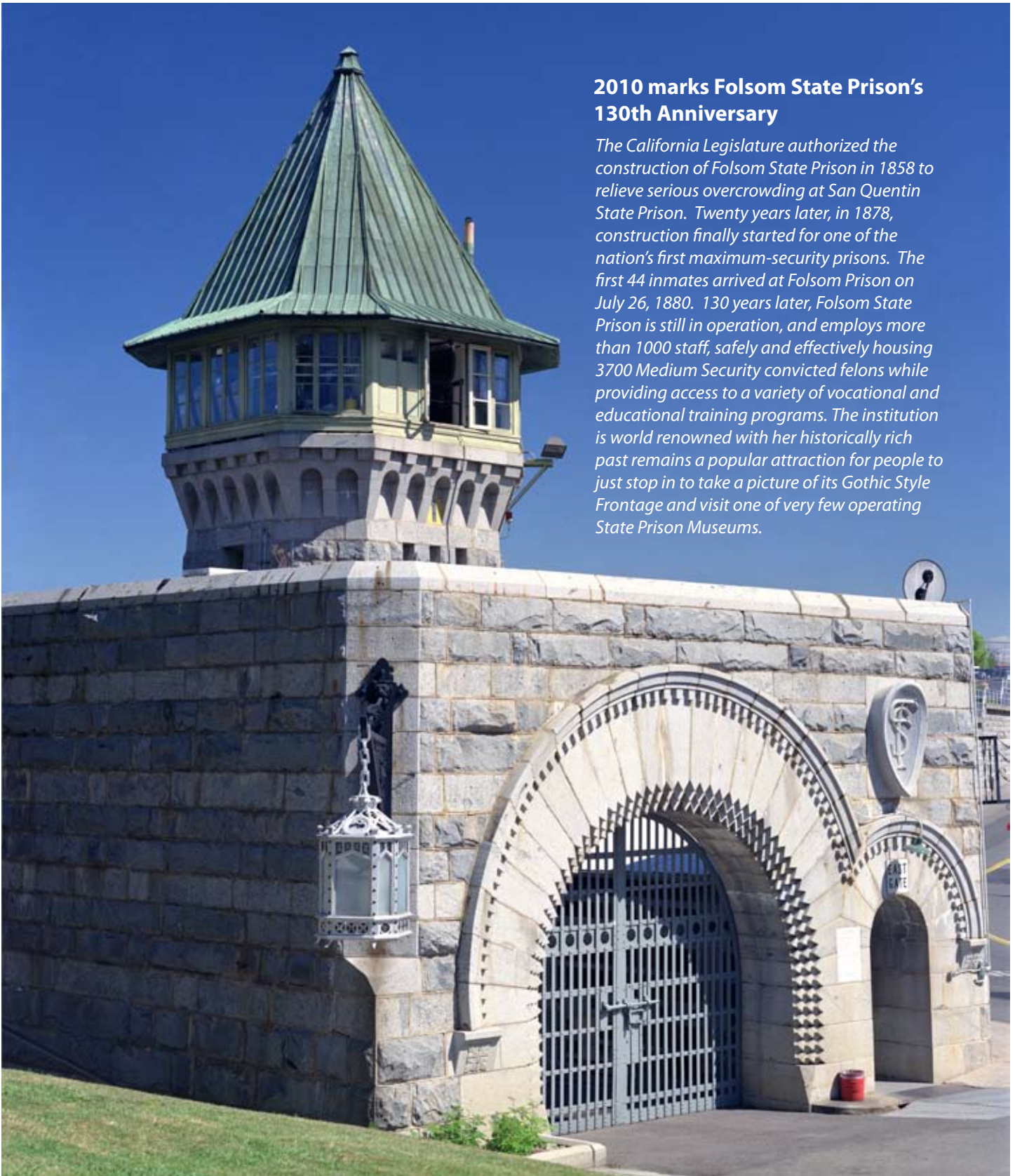


Regions, Institutions & Camps



2010 marks Folsom State Prison's 130th Anniversary

The California Legislature authorized the construction of Folsom State Prison in 1858 to relieve serious overcrowding at San Quentin State Prison. Twenty years later, in 1878, construction finally started for one of the nation's first maximum-security prisons. The first 44 inmates arrived at Folsom Prison on July 26, 1880. 130 years later, Folsom State Prison is still in operation, and employs more than 1000 staff, safely and effectively housing 3700 Medium Security convicted felons while providing access to a variety of vocational and educational training programs. The institution is world renowned with her historically rich past remains a popular attraction for people to just stop in to take a picture of its Gothic Style Frontage and visit one of very few operating State Prison Museums.



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT of
**CORRECTIONS AND
REHABILITATION**

www.**CDCR**.ca.gov
click *inside* California corrections

